





## HOME NEWS

## White Paper possible before drafting of new information Bill

By Peter Hennessy

The Cabinet may publish a White Paper on government secrecy early in the next session before drafting its Official Information Bill as a replacement for section two of the Official Secrets Act 1911.

Ministers are apprehensive about the Bill's reception in Parliament. It is felt in some quarters that there is no certainty of a majority for a new statute of any kind given the composition of the present House of Commons.

The volatility of MPs on such matters as official secrecy and open government has led some ministers to canvass the suggestion that parliamentary opinion should be tested through a White Paper and a debate before a new Bill is prepared. They think it possible that a government Bill would emerge altered beyond recognition, with backbenchers forcing amendments along the lines of the American Freedom of Information Act, obliging ministers to disclose more information than they desired.

At the last meeting of the Cabinet committee on official secrecy, chaired by the Prime Minister before the summer recess, Mr Callaghan is thought to have indicated a personal preference for proceeding directly with a Bill. An undertaking to replace the catch-all section two of the Official Secrets Act, which forbids unauthorized disclosure of government information of any kind, is a prominent element of the Government's parliamentary pact with the Liberal Party.

Euta delaying White Paper is rated most likely in Whitehall, though no definite decision has been taken either way. That will await the next meeting of the ministerial committee at the end of September or the beginning of October.

As reported in *The Times* earlier this month, the Cabinet committee has experienced great difficulty in drawing a line for the new "defence and

international, confidential" classification, beyond which unauthorized leaks would involve the sanction of criminal law. A wider philosophical uncertainty about the whole enterprise has bedevilled ministers since they have moved beyond general principles. Official secrecy is linked to industrial democracy in Whitehall as an issue on which no government can win whatever it decides to do, in terms of public response and parliamentary reception.

Some ministers have become convinced, by hostile newspaper reaction to the Home Secretary's announcement last November of the Government's intention to legislate, that far from being judged a liberal, reforming measure, a new Act might be regarded by those it was meant to aid as a regressive, repressive step. They have admitted that the replacement of a crude but unusable law by a more limited, precise and practical statute might be the reverse of the progressive development they had intended.

Official secrecy has generally become confused with open government (the desire to disclose more information deliberately has been treated as a separate matter by ministers from attempts to prevent unintended revelation) and, to some extent, with privacy. The more cynical in Whitehall have long felt that political sensitivity rather than security has been the real brake on ministerial intentions and that the non-existent classification of "politically embarrassing" is far more common than any document labelled "top secret".

As part of the Government's policy of involving public opinion in the discussion of foreign affairs, Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, has invited several non-governmental organizations and individuals to a seminar next month to discuss the Helsinki conference on security and cooperation in Europe.

Some of the notices caused old people fear and alarm. Mr McMillan was in court to fight for a widow who was being evicted.

He said that Mrs Maria Moneghan, aged 58, of Abercromby Street, Bridgeport, Glasgow, had become a nervous wreck since Glasgow District Council had given her notice to quit her house in April.

Mrs Moneghan has rejected offers of three houses in other districts. She says the council has previously twice ordered her to move home.

Sheriff J. Irvine Smith gave the council permission to evict Mrs Moneghan, but suspended the order for five weeks so that she could talk to the council again.

## Reprieve for calorie on slimming foods

By Hugh Clayton

Ministers announced a reprieve yesterday for the calorie on labels of slimming and other special foods. The rejected recommendation from scientists that the joule should start to replace the calorie as a measure of energy on such labels next year.

The recommendation came from the Food Standards Commission, a body set up and appointed by ministers, who usually accept its proposals for changes in the law. Their rejection of the joule has nothing to do with its merits compared with those of the calorie.

The committee was asked to examine calories and joules more than a year ago because the EEC had published rules about units of measurement that would eventually entail changes in British food labelling law.

Since then, however, the Community has introduced rules that make the background to the committee's study obsolete.

Last October the committee published the complex framework for a two-year programme in which the joule would gradually replace the calorie. It recommended that where as a gram of alcohol is taken to contribute seven kilocalories of energy, it should henceforth be considered to give 29 kilojoules.

Ministers have rejected the committee's plan because in its further pursuit of "harmonization" of food laws the EEC this year published a directive on foodstuffs for particular nutritional uses.

That cut across the terms of reference of the committee's investigation, and necessitated further study of the effects of EEC rules on British law. The committee was looking at the use of the joule for labelling, but in the light of the new directive the Government has decided to consider how it will affect the much wider Food and Drugs Act and comparable laws in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

It is not the first time that studies of changes in British food law required by EEC "harmonization" have been changed radically by further changes in the Community. In 1975 a study of date-marking of food arranged by the British Government was overtaken by EEC rules contrary to its recommendations.

Mr Charles Kelly, Chief Constable of Staffordshire, is ready to give his men riot shields and protective headgear when they face football hooligans.

Mr Kelly, whose force already has a policy of segregating rival supporters at motorway service stations, said he was considering how supporters might be segregated further.

"We are getting match programmes to see if we can predict where fans are likely to meet in the country," he added.

He was speaking after several coaches carrying Stoke City supporters had been damaged

## IBA approves programme showing attempt at suicide persuasion

## Film of death-pill offer to be shown on TV

By Ian Bradley

The Case of Yolande McShane, the controversial television programme that uses film taken secretly by the police, is to be shown on independent television tonight. The Independent Broadcasting Authority decided yesterday after the film had been shown in the House of Commons that it should be given permission for it to be shown.

The 50-minute documentary, produced by Yorkshire Television, concerns Mrs McShane, who was found guilty in February

of aiding and abetting the attempted suicide of her mother, Mrs Edith Mott, aged 87, at a nursing home in Sussex.

Mrs McShane was said at her trial to have tried to persuade her mother to kill herself so that she could inherit money to help her with debts totalling £200,000. She was sentenced at Lewes Crown Court to two years' imprisonment. Last week Mrs Mott died, leaving Mrs McShane £40,000.

The main component of tonight's programme and the main piece of prosecution

evidence at Mrs McShane's trial is a videotape film taken by a secret camera installed by the police in the nursing home where Mrs Mott was a patient. The film runs for 31 hours and has been edited down to 35 minutes for the programme. It shows Mrs McShane handing her mother tablets of the drug Nembutal concealed in a packet of sweets and pinning a note on her dress saying "Don't bungle it".

Sussex police made the film available to Yorkshire Television because the case was so extraordinary. He added: "It will cause anyone who sees it to think again about their own attitudes to their elderly relatives."

handling of serious subjects in such documentaries as *Johnny Go Home*. Mrs McShane's trial was the first time that police film evidence has been used in open court as part of the prosecution case.

Mr Michael Deakin, editor of documentation at Yorkshire Television, welcomed the IBA's decision to allow the programme to be shown. He said that "as a human documentary it is extraordinary". He added: "It will cause anyone who sees it to think again about their own attitudes to their elderly relatives."

## £500,000 is available to Peace People

The Peace People Movement in Northern Ireland estimated yesterday that it could obtain funds of about £500,000 to help in bringing the province's divided communities closer together.

Figures released by the organization show that a trust fund set up in its name has received nearly £212,000, including £202,684 from the Norwegian peace prize awarded to Mrs Derry Williams and Miss Mairead Corrigan, leaders of the movement.

Of the rest, £44,425 came from Germany and £4,777 from other trusts and individual donations. Mr Claran McKee, leader of the Peace People, said: "We estimate there is something in the region of £300,000 in Germany, Norway and North America which is on offer for special projects."

He said that 110 peace groups in Ulster would soon be producing a list of projects requiring funds. The trust has spent £75,000, of which £43,000 was for buying and renovating headquarters in Belfast.

An estimated £20,000 has been used to assist two struggling companies in Belfast and Londonderry, and £8,000 went in grants to community groups. The "escape route" pioneered by the Peace People last year to enable those involved in the Troubles to start a new life outside Northern Ireland away from the influence of terrorist organizations has been used by more than 150 people, at a cost of more than £4,000.

## 'Financial Times' settlement recognizes basic defects in dispute procedures

By Tim Jones

The *Financial Times* appeared today for the first time since August 1976 after an agreement with the National Graphical Association, the craft printing union, which admits that there are fundamental deficiencies in the industry's dispute procedures.

Admitting those deficiencies, both parties to the dispute have undertaken to seek the advice of the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) on securing more effective procedures for resolving any further disagreements.

In particular, Acas officials will be asked to give advice on specific issues arising from the dispute, which was resolved when Mr Alan Hare, chief executive of the newspaper, and Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the union, signed an agreement on Monday night.

The dispute arose when the management objected to union members electing themselves on full pay. Although there was no formal agreement for that practice, a joint appeal committee decided earlier this month that it had been entered into openly and in good faith by the union's chapel office branch with the head printer in 1975.

The committee recommended that while negotiations were held money deducted by the management for time off should be deposited in a joint bank account pending final agreement.

NGA officials later took the view that the management should agree to revert to the status quo while negotiations

took place, but the management insisted that the appeals committee recommendations should be binding.

The agreement signed on Monday says the aid of Acas will be sought specifically on the issue of the status quo: the role of union and management representatives when acting as members of dispute committees; any other circumstances in which recommendations can or will be accepted as binding upon the parties at various stages of the industry's future dispute procedure.

The agreement states that in the event of any further disagreements that cannot be agreed by the parties, Acas will be called in before any hostile action by either party.

Chapel meetings, the agreement states, will not be held at times that could disrupt production nor without prior management agreement. It is made clear that the NGA members who took disruptive action will not be paid for the period from August 1 until production resumed.

The joint agreement, "the only public reference to the resolution of the current dispute," avoids answering the crucial question whether the NGA men will continue to be paid for taking nights off on a rota basis.

But it is understood that if they continue to take the nights off the money they would have received in the past will be lodged in a joint account until final agreement has been reached.

## Journalists in closed-shop strike offered peace plan

The Westminster Press newspaper group made an offer yesterday to journalists at Darlington who have been on strike for 11 weeks over a closed shop.

The group said it was willing to return to the status quo while efforts continued to find a permanent settlement for journalists over the closed shop.

The dispute started when the group appointed a woman sub-editor who did not belong to the National Union of Journalists.

The offer was in a message to all 7,000 Westminster Press

employees from Mr John Barrow, managing director of the group. It said freedom of the press was not an industrial relations matter.

Conditions needed to preserve freedom of the press necessarily conflicted with the workings of the closed shop. No safeguards have been proposed to us which would effectively prevent a journalist from having his right to write ended by a union if a closed shop exists.

The management proposed that journalists' terms and conditions should be safeguarded by a binding independent review.

The offer was in a message to all 7,000 Westminster Press

## Tory demands pay code sanctions criteria

Mr Jeselstine, Opposition spokesman on the environment, wrote to Mr Hesley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday asking a number of questions about sanctions about to be imposed on companies that breach Government pay policy.

He complained that companies facing claims had to run the gauntlet between allowable settlements on one hand and sanctions on the other. Parliament had not approved "sanctions arbitrarily applied against non-quantifiable criteria".

More and more companies were facing claims often well over 10 per cent. If higher settlements were reached, Government contracts, grants

or assistance might be withdrawn.

Companies needed clarification of what the Government intended.

The Department of Health and Social Security had apparently issued to hospital authorities a blacklist of three companies said to have breached pay limits, Mr Jeselstine said.

He understood also that the Treasury was preparing to withhold export credit guarantees from such companies.

He asked: "Will you provide a full list of sanctions the Government is using or preparing to use?"

going bankrupt, what sanctions can be applied to nationalized or state-owned companies?

If companies had sanctions applied and a public sector enterprise broke down, guidelines in a similar way would the private firms be compensated?

"If there is not such a circular, on what basis are individual private firms sanctioned and who takes the decisions to apply sanctions?"

"Are firms affected told that they have been blacklisted and why? Have they any form of appeal against blacklisting?"

## Radioactive watch to be kept on village

From Our Correspondent

Tests for radioactivity are to be made this week in the village of Ravensglass, a few miles from the Windscale nuclear plant in Cumbria. At the Windscale inquiry at Whitehaven yesterday the National Radiological Protection Board said it would take samples of dust from the air.

Earlier Mr Justice Parker, who is heading the inquiry, had suggested that sampling of dust from Ravensglass roads and houses should take place to try to assess villagers' fears that they might face a radiation hazard from the nuclear plant.

But after agreement with scientists attending the inquiry, the protection board said the action could be gained by most useful immediate information from dust outdoors.

The tests, expected to start tomorrow, will last at least a high-volume sampler will be used, one at each end of the main street, and the samples will be analyzed by the board for traces of the radioactive elements plutonium and americium.

The inquiry had been told that radioactive particles could be blown towards the village from Ravensglass estuary, where it settles in silt after being discharged into the sea from Windscale.

Mr Justice Parker says he does not think villagers have anything to worry about, but he wants to make sure.

Yesterday, Mrs Christine Martin, aged 31, the village postmistress, said that she and her husband were worried. So were other young couples in the village.

"We moved from London four years ago to escape the pollution and a start of a family, but we have been landed with an even bigger monster on our doorstep", she said.

## Judge says boys should be able to go to Spain

From Our Correspondent

A Scottish judge has ruled that two children should be allowed to visit Spain to learn something about their heritage from their Spanish father.

José Campins, aged six, and his brother, Jaime, aged four, had been brought secretly out of Spain by their mother, who was later awarded their custody.

The mother, Mrs Sarah Campins, of Flink Drive, Musselburgh, was said at the Court of Session in Edinburgh to have got out of Spain on someone else's passport.

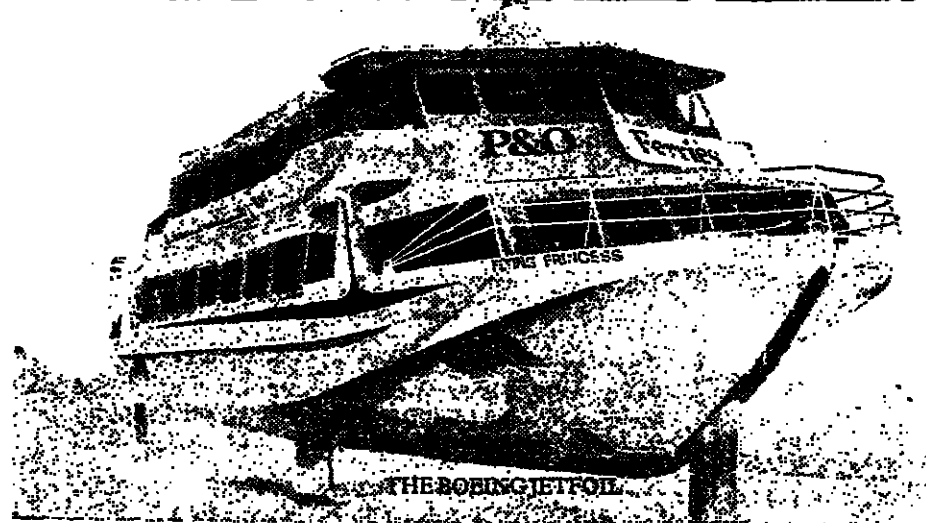
Their father, Mr Jaime Campins, aged 43, who owns a bar at Blanes, Gerona, asked for arrangements to be made for the boys to visit him.

Lord Stewart said the children were Spanish nationals and had their heritage of an ancient and proud culture. To cut them off from the country of their birth would be most unfortunate.

The visits must be of reasonable length. While he has in mind was four weeks in Spain every summer and two weeks at Christmas or Easter.

There was no doubt, he said, that Mrs Campins was an admirable mother.

## TOWER BRIDGE TO BELGIUM. SEATS STILL AVAILABLE.



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## Scargill bail renewed

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, who faces two charges of obstruction arising from picketing of the Grunwick factory in north-west London had his bail of £50 renewed by Barrow magistrates yesterday. He did not appear.

He will appear at the court on September 27. News film may be shown at the trial. Mr Scargill was among 19 people who were due to appear yesterday at Bow Magistrates' Court under various dates in September.

## Union accuses Government over air strike talks

Continued from page 1

British Airways cancelled 65 departures yesterday because of the dispute, 30 were from Heathrow, including six long-haul flights. Other regional airports were affected. The airline, which normally operates 200 services daily, has apparently drawn up contingency plans in the hope of operating half its services during the Bank holiday strike, efforts being concentrated on European routes.

Most of the 1,400 controllers belong to the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, which is anxious to ensure that its members do strictly their own work.

The dispute goes back several years. In 1972 the Conservatives' income policy prevented a move to regrade the air traffic control assistants. A job-evaluation exercise led to a 1975 but Labour's pay deal with the TUC for rises of £5 a week prevented its implementation.

Concorde cancelled: British Airways yesterday withdrew its Concorde flight to Washington (the Press Association reports). Passengers were transferred to a jumbo jet.

Twelve American passengers staged an all-night vigil at Heathrow when their flight to New York was delayed for 15 hours.

They arrived at Heathrow on Monday afternoon to be told that their British Airways flight had been cancelled. They were rebooked on another flight.

After sleeping on a seat, wrapped in a blanket, in the terminal three building all

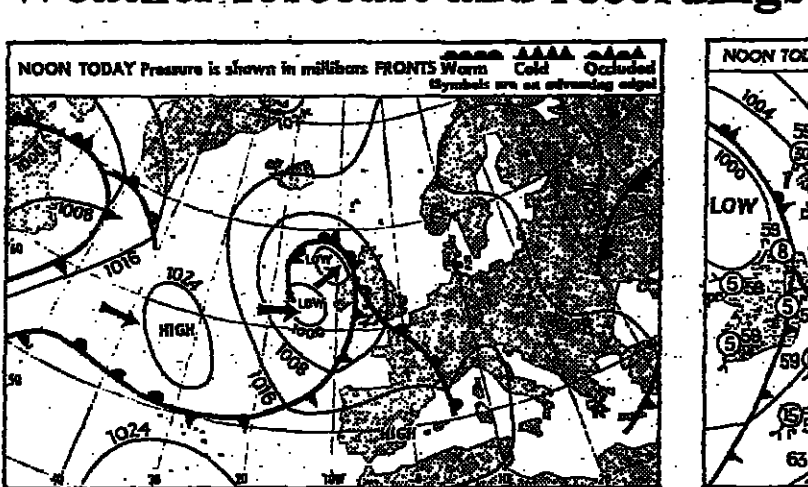
## Rifles seized from house

Police officers seized two rifles, ammunition and other weapons after entering a barricaded house in Boigellau, Croydon, yesterday. A man was later taken to Denbigh mental hospital.

## Woman hurt by horse

A driverless horse and cart ran through the town centre of London, killing a woman and smashing into a van.

## Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 6.0 am Sun sets: 6.5 pm

Moon rises: 12.57 am Moon sets: 4.55 pm

Full moon: August 26, 4.55 pm

Lighting up: 8.35 pm to 5.32 am

High water: London Bridge, 9.49 am, 6.2m (20.3ft); 10.29 pm, 6.3m (20.5ft)

Low water: Ayr, 1.46 am, 10.1m (33.6ft); 3.37 pm, 10.3m (33.8ft)

Dover, 7.19 am, 5.6m (18.5ft); 8.10 pm, 5.2m (17.2ft)

Hull, 5.56 am, 5.1m (16.8ft); 2.42 pm, 5.2m (17.2ft)

Liverpool, 7.25 am, 7.5m (24.5ft); 8.5 pm, 8.6m (28.2ft)

A deep depression is approaching from the W with associated fronts crossing many parts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: SE and E England, bright and dry at first, increasing cloud, rain later; max temp 20°C (68°F)

Central and N England, Midlands, Channel Islands: Becoming cloudy with rain; wind SE, fresh; max temp 19°C (66°F)

SW England, Wales, Isle of Man, Ireland: Heavy rain, hill and coastal fog, brighter later; wind SE, strong, locally 15 mph; max temp 16°C (61°F)

NW England, Lake District, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll: Becoming cloudy; rain, blizzard; max temp 15°C (59°F)

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: C, cloud; F, fog; S, rain; S, sun; T, thunder.

London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 20°C (68°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 12°C (54°F)

Manchester: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 18°C (64°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 10°C (50°F)

Birmingham: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 17°C (63°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 9°C (48°F)

Cardiff: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 16°C (61°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 8°C (46°F)

Edinburgh: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 7°C (45°F)

Glasgow: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 6°C (43°F)

Sheffield: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 17°C (63°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 9°C (48°F)

Nottingham: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 16°C (61°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 8°C (46°F)

Leeds: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 7°C (45°F)

Bradford: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 6°C (43°F)

Wakefield: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 16°C (61°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 8°C (46°F)

Doncaster: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 7°C (45°F)

Sheff Hallam: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 14°C (57°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 6°C (43°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 13°C (55°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 5°C (41°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 12°C (54°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 4°C (40°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 3°C (38°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 10°C (50°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 2°C (36°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 9°C (48°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 1°C (34°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 8°C (46°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, 0°C (32°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 7°C (45°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, -1°C (30°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 6°C (43°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, -2°C (28°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 5°C (41°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, -3°C (26°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 4°C (40°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, -4°C (24°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 3°C (38°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, -5°C (23°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 2°C (36°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, -6°C (21°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 1°C (34°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, -7°C (19°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 0°C (32°F); min, 7 am to 7 pm, -8°C (17°F)

Don Valley: Temp: max















**By Norman Fox**  
**Football Column**

Involved with the under-21 and youth squads. At this stage there was no problem with the under-21 squad running the under-21 squad for the next two matches." He said that he was not going to change any of the officials who assisted Mr Revie.

Mr Revie said that it was possible to be successful in such a short period he admitted hoping to return there "but there could be there for a time".

Mr Harold Thompson said that he was not going to be responsible; one who has thought it all out. If he loses all three matches he will be in a bit of a right in his choice." Ted Croker, secretary of the club, pointed out that the decision of the association was to appoint a temporary manager for the next two matches. At yesterday's conference Mr Greenwood was always careful to say that he was not going to but there is no doubt that the FA feel that they have chosen a man who will be successful and probably be pleased to retain him.

Frank Gray, Leeds United's Scottish under-23 international who told his manager, Jimmy Smith, that he was leaving the club because he was not in the team at Newcastle on Saturday, had his request granted yesterday.

Mr. Gray had reported the matter to a board meeting at Elland Road he said: "If anybody wants to go they can go and I don't mind going with or without me. I told Gray that because he was left out of the match at Newcastle, when he was substitute, I was not going to play him for the rest of the season. Indeed, he could be playing against West Bromwich tomorrow night and I told him that I had been fair with him."

Leeds will want a six-figure fee for him, but Mr. Gray said that he was prepared to consider a play-extending deal.

Gray, who is the younger brother of Eddie Gray, also of Leeds, said that he was not a Leeds striker who has asked to come off the transfer list, will be told of the board's decision today.

Ronald Allen and Frank McClelland, joint managers of West Bromwich Albion, said Leicester City respectively, are competing for the signature of

piece of truly fast bowling by a man who is, at present, full of fire forward to bowling the Australians out. Once he had Procter out, in his first over, he was not much to stand in his way.

When Warwickshire were in again we took three quick wickets: Abbott, Gurney and Whitehouse at about mid-off—good catches—and Kallischaran made a magnificent effort to be to be no sort of form in this match. But Amies, who had efficiently taken the burden of our defence against a very good comfortable innings, and soon it was a question of whether Warwickshire would declare.

After losing a wicket and a vague switcher, they did so at ten past three. This meant that our batsmen could have no score at all, and the visitors' total ended in 140 runs, mostly thanks

WARWICKSHIRE'S FIRST INNING, 139  
(R. N. Abernethy 56; J. A. Procter 6 for 40; L. H. Childs 3 for 37)

L. A. Amies, c. Grayson, b. Coopey,	30
R. N. Abernethy, b. Grayson,	56
J. A. Procter, b. Grayson,	40
J. Whitehouse, c. Finn, b. Brain	5
T. W. Humphreys, b. Brain	9
T. W. Humphreys, b. Brain	9
G. Grayson, not out,	36
B. Grayson, not out,	36
D. Coopey, not out,	0

[illegible]

weather in the first two days.

**Nottingham**

Gethan Roope with an unbeaten 150 in Surrey to draw against Nottinghamshire. He scored his century, which included a six and 12 fifties, on three hours 20 minutes. He shared a successful partnership of 75 with Keithish and 66 with Arnold, frustrating Nottinghamshire's hopes of ending their first championship victory.

**Chesterfield**

A patient and unbeaten 67 from their opening batsman Bopprengton, assisted by a century to victory over Worcestershire in a match which was reduced to a single innings contest because rain washed out the first day.

A splendid 53 not out by D'Oliveira enabled Worcestershire to declare at 167 for seven, and they were able to win by 100 for 19. The declaration left Derbyshire with only 50 minutes plus 20 overs. They began badly, losing wickets at 10, 20, 30 and 40, but in reaching 67, trot Bopprengton held them together.

	P	W	L	D	B	Big Pts
Kent (1st)	1	2	2	8	52	59

speaking to his chairman last night and hopes to make a fresh approach this morning. Mr Allen said: "We are not that far away in our valuation. It is just a question of negotiating."

Peterborough United have imposed an indefinite suspension on their teenage forward, Mark Heeley, who at 17 is rated one of the best existing prospects in the third division. Peterborough manager, John Barnard, said he was left with no alternative but to suspend Heeley who refused to play in last week's league game against Forest Green.

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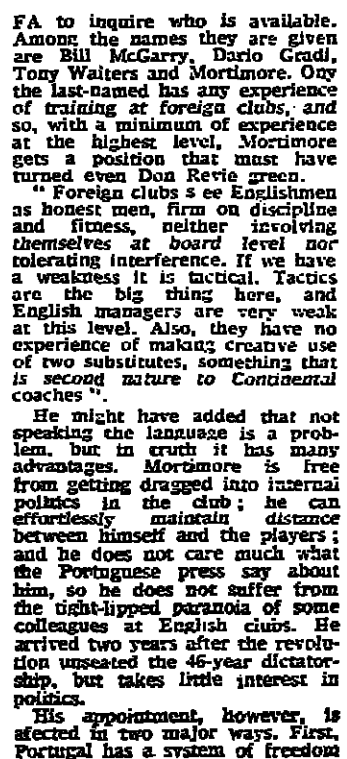
of contract which allows for no compensation whatever if a player leaves a club on expiry of his contract. The club can obviously induce the player to stay by offering better terms, but this summer's transfer business has shown that from his championship-winning team when the football department refused to give in to their rivals, the manager, who has no executive control over contracts. His work is made harder by the fact that the club's financial resources are limited. Clubs are permitted during the season. Other clubs get round this by signing foreign players is supposed to be a rule for Christmas; but Benfica, like York City Cricket Club, have a policy of never signing foreign players.

Morrison's task is made harder by the fact that the club's financial resources are limited. Clubs are permitted during the season. Other clubs get round this by signing foreign players is supposed to be a rule for Christmas; but Benfica, like York City Cricket Club, have a policy of never signing foreign players.

52	Waverley, 2	0-40	0	Cope, 16	6
53	W. Carrick, 21	59-57	0		
<b>YORKSHIRE: Final winners, 1934-78</b>					
9	Colt; Bowling, Crick.	30	12	36	2
10	Colt; 1935-36	0	0	Arrowsmith,	7
11	Colt; 1937-38	0	0	Arrowsmith,	7
21	0-2	87-1	0		
<b>Second innings</b>					
G. Bayard,	2	Woods,	2	Hogg,	53
R. J. Anderson,	2	Woods,	2	Lee,	2
R. G. Lamb,	6	Lee,	2		77
W. Carrick,	2	Lee,	2		77
D. L. Dove,	Not out				10
J. D. L. Baskford,	6	Lee,	2		3
W. Carrick,	2	Lee,	2		1
Extras (1-b 7, n-b 9)					16
<b>Total (5 wickets) . . . . . 177</b>					
G. B. Stevenson,	G. A. Cope,	A. G. Robinson,	G. S. Striver,	did not	
<b>FALL OF WICKETS: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1939-40: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1940-41: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1941-42: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1942-43: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1943-44: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1944-45: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1945-46: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1946-47: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1947-48: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1948-49: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1949-50: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1950-51: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1951-52: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1952-53: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1953-54: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1954-55: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1955-56: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1956-57: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1957-58: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1958-59: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1959-60: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1960-61: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1961-62: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1962-63: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1963-64: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1964-65: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1965-66: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1966-67: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1967-68: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1968-69: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1969-70: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1970-71: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1971-72: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1972-73: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1973-74: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1974-75: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1975-76: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1976-77: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1977-78: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1978-79: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1979-80: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					
<b>1980-81: 1-2-80,</b>					
<b>3-155, 4-166, 5-174.</b>					

are 21, if they do they will end up in the army. Since Benfica's main objective is to win a European Cup against teams who do not take the one foot out of the back, and let anybody play for them, this seems a peculiar policy, but that is Mordimore's only complaint.

Otherwise, nothing is left to chance. They have two full-time doctors, a reception desk, a first-aid attendance and their medical facilities are second to none (and better than many Portuguese hospitals). One of Mordimore's players has a bad cold, so he goes to visit a psychiatrist. They cruise around in specially-designed coach, or they fly, even inside Portugal. It was at the windy Porto airport



FA to inquire who is available. Among the names they are given are Bill McGarry, Dario Gradi, Tony Walters and Mortimore. Only McGarry has had any previous experience of training at foreign clubs, and so, with a minimum of experience and no previous coaching, he is given a position that must have turned even Don Revie green.

Foreign clubs see Englishmen as bookish, unimaginative and inflexible, and fitness, neither involving themselves at board level nor in the day-to-day running of the club, is a weakness it is tacitly. Tactics are the big thing here, and English managers are very weak in this area. They have no experience of making creative use of two substitutes, something that is not native to Continental coaches.<sup>1</sup>

He might have added that not speaking the language is a problem, but that is not one of his advantages. Mortimore is free from getting dragged into internal politics in the club; he can concentrate on his job, and, between himself and the players; and he does not care much what the Portuguese press say about him. He is not a victim of the tight-lipped paranoia of some colleagues at English clubs. He arrived two years after the revolution, and, unlike his colleagues, he does not take their interest in politics.

This appointment, however, is not a two and a half star performance. The FA has a system of freedom

[illegible]

the holder of the Raleigh trophy at Buryleigh, Jane Holderness of Eddan with Mrs. Suzy Howarth, Warminster. The other two places were taken by the young Derbyshire elder, Clarissa Strach with Merry Sovereign, upgrader, and the 1934 champion, Mrs. Meade and Ayr Adsett (out of Patsinson) with Alex Colquhoun, Worcester, who won the Raleigh trophy in 1937.

The six individuals consist of Marjorie Comerford, who is chesed with the British team in Kilmacshock, Co. Dub., and Mrs. Charles Clouet, Tully Surge, Drogheda; Mrs. Denis Douzaine, Charlotte S. (Westbrook) of Collier bone (Leinster wall) on Camble, B. Thorne on The Kingmaker (out of Beldunton, but demoted for a probable too possible after f. in get Lockock), Jane Starkey of Toppet Top, the Othman.

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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

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## SPORT

World Student Games

## Andrews wins third track gold medal for United States

By Noel Hughes

Sofia, Aug. 23—Only Tom Andrews, of the United States, stood against the East European elite in the final session of the athletics competition at the World Student Games here tonight. Andrews burst through and won the 500 metres hurdles final, but Eastern Europe scooped up the other five gold medals awarded in the first half of the last day's competition.

The compactly-built Andrews, from Los Angeles, California, came through after the final hurdle to catch Klaus Schonberger of East Germany, with the West German Rolf Ziegler taking third place.

"I'm tired after all that," Andrews said. "But I'm in good shape and I'm heading for Zurich tomorrow to join up with the US World Cup team."

Andrews had a time of 49.52 secs, a new games record, and the Americans might have taken first and second place in the final session of the games, with the Soviet Union, who were predictably piling up clear at the top of the medal table.

Enn Selik, of the Soviet Union, won the 5,000 metres and another Soviet victory came from their sprint relay squad. Totka Petrova, of Bulgaria, took the gold medal in the women's 1,500 metres and Emanuel Dugicov, of Bulgaria, won the hammer final.

Josef Plachy, of Czechoslovakia, won the 500 metres and another Soviet victory came from their sprint relay squad. Totka Petrova, of Bulgaria, took the gold medal in the women's 1,500 metres and Emanuel Dugicov, of Bulgaria, won the hammer final.

In the race for the line, it seemed as though the Algerian was going to hold on to second place on the bend. Kears said: "I tried to go for second in the straight, but I was pushed out position and I just wasn't in the place."

"I would have been much better if I had kept my position. Plachy is a very fast man."

Andrews' victory in the hammer was something of a surprise. He beat the Olympic champion in the Soviet Union, second place.

The Bulgarians have had some successes on home territory.



Christine Tranter: fifth on the 1500 metres.

and the humidity in the city during the Games may have contributed to the downfall of some of the stars from cooler regions.

Michael Karst, of West Germany, the world No. 1 this year, ran a superb tactical race to win the 3,000 metres steeplechase yesterday in 8min 25.9sec. Karst, fifth at the Montreal Games, was content to let the others set the paces for him.

Paul Copu, of Romania, was 20 metres behind in second place with a time of 8:28.3 and Ron Addison, of the United States, overhauled the Polish Olympic silver medal winner Bronislaw Malinowski to finish third in 8:29.4.

Joseph Zellbauer, of Cambodia, a 24-year-old philosophy student from Graz earned the distinction of being the greatest all-round athlete by retaining his decathlon title with a total of 8,907 points.

Asanoli Piskunov, following the great Russian tradition of Viktor Sanyev, took the triple jump with 17.30 metres (56ft 9in) ahead of the Californians, Ron Livers, who managed 16.96 (55ft 7 1/2in) and William Banks with 16.94 (55ft 7in).

Israeli officials today accused China of introducing politics into the Games by barring an Israeli basketball referee from officiating at a China-United States women's match.

The official, Israel Mironsky, was replaced by a Czechoslovak referee minutes before the start of the game yesterday. Primo Nebiolo, president of the Federation of International University Sports (FISU) said today: "It was a blunder committed by the technical com-

mittee to appoint an Israeli referee to the game. There were plenty of others to choose from."

Men 400 METRES HURDLES: 1. T. Andrews (USA), 49.52; 2. K. Schonberger (East Germany), 50.15; 3. R. Ziegler (West Germany), 50.45; 4. M. Karst (West Germany), 51.00; 5. E. Selik (USSR), 51.10; 6. J. Plachy (Czechoslovakia), 51.20; 7. J. Zellbauer (Cambodia), 51.30; 8. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 51.40; 9. J. Brown (USA), 51.50; 10. J. Smith (USA), 51.60; 11. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 51.70; 12. J. Brown (USA), 51.80; 13. J. Smith (USA), 51.90; 14. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 52.00; 15. J. Brown (USA), 52.10; 16. J. Smith (USA), 52.20; 17. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 52.30; 18. J. Brown (USA), 52.40; 19. J. Smith (USA), 52.50; 20. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 52.60; 21. J. Brown (USA), 52.70; 22. J. Smith (USA), 52.80; 23. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 52.90; 24. J. Brown (USA), 53.00; 25. J. Smith (USA), 53.10; 26. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 53.20; 27. J. Brown (USA), 53.30; 28. J. Smith (USA), 53.40; 29. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 53.50; 30. J. Brown (USA), 53.60; 31. J. Smith (USA), 53.70; 32. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 53.80; 33. J. Brown (USA), 53.90; 34. J. Smith (USA), 54.00; 35. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 54.10; 36. J. Brown (USA), 54.20; 37. J. Smith (USA), 54.30; 38. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 54.40; 39. J. Brown (USA), 54.50; 40. J. Smith (USA), 54.60; 41. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 54.70; 42. J. Brown (USA), 54.80; 43. J. Smith (USA), 54.90; 44. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 55.00; 45. J. Brown (USA), 55.10; 46. J. Smith (USA), 55.20; 47. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 55.30; 48. J. Brown (USA), 55.40; 49. J. Smith (USA), 55.50; 50. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 55.60; 51. J. Brown (USA), 55.70; 52. J. Smith (USA), 55.80; 53. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 55.90; 54. J. Brown (USA), 56.00; 55. J. Smith (USA), 56.10; 56. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 56.20; 57. J. Brown (USA), 56.30; 58. J. Smith (USA), 56.40; 59. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 56.50; 60. J. Brown (USA), 56.60; 61. J. Smith (USA), 56.70; 62. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 56.80; 63. J. Brown (USA), 56.90; 64. J. Smith (USA), 57.00; 65. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 57.10; 66. J. Brown (USA), 57.20; 67. J. Smith (USA), 57.30; 68. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 57.40; 69. J. Brown (USA), 57.50; 70. J. Smith (USA), 57.60; 71. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 57.70; 72. J. Brown (USA), 57.80; 73. J. Smith (USA), 57.90; 74. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 58.00; 75. J. Brown (USA), 58.10; 76. J. Smith (USA), 58.20; 77. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 58.30; 78. J. Brown (USA), 58.40; 79. J. Smith (USA), 58.50; 80. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 58.60; 81. J. Brown (USA), 58.70; 82. J. Smith (USA), 58.80; 83. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 58.90; 84. J. Brown (USA), 59.00; 85. J. Smith (USA), 59.10; 86. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 59.20; 87. J. Brown (USA), 59.30; 88. J. Smith (USA), 59.40; 89. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 59.50; 90. J. Brown (USA), 59.60; 91. J. Smith (USA), 59.70; 92. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 59.80; 93. J. Brown (USA), 59.90; 94. J. Smith (USA), 60.00; 95. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 60.10; 96. J. Brown (USA), 60.20; 97. J. Smith (USA), 60.30; 98. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 60.40; 99. J. Brown (USA), 60.50; 100. J. Smith (USA), 60.60; 101. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 60.70; 102. J. Brown (USA), 60.80; 103. J. Smith (USA), 60.90; 104. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 61.00; 105. J. Brown (USA), 61.10; 106. J. Smith (USA), 61.20; 107. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 61.30; 108. J. Brown (USA), 61.40; 109. J. Smith (USA), 61.50; 110. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 61.60; 111. J. Brown (USA), 61.70; 112. J. Smith (USA), 61.80; 113. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 61.90; 114. J. Brown (USA), 62.00; 115. J. Smith (USA), 62.10; 116. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 62.20; 117. J. Brown (USA), 62.30; 118. J. Smith (USA), 62.40; 119. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 62.50; 120. J. Brown (USA), 62.60; 121. J. Smith (USA), 62.70; 122. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 62.80; 123. J. Brown (USA), 62.90; 124. J. Smith (USA), 63.00; 125. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 63.10; 126. J. Brown (USA), 63.20; 127. J. Smith (USA), 63.30; 128. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 63.40; 129. J. Brown (USA), 63.50; 130. J. Smith (USA), 63.60; 131. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 63.70; 132. J. Brown (USA), 63.80; 133. J. Smith (USA), 63.90; 134. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 64.00; 135. J. Brown (USA), 64.10; 136. J. Smith (USA), 64.20; 137. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 64.30; 138. J. Brown (USA), 64.40; 139. J. Smith (USA), 64.50; 140. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 64.60; 141. J. Brown (USA), 64.70; 142. J. Smith (USA), 64.80; 143. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 64.90; 144. J. Brown (USA), 65.00; 145. J. Smith (USA), 65.10; 146. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 65.20; 147. J. Brown (USA), 65.30; 148. J. Smith (USA), 65.40; 149. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 65.50; 150. J. Brown (USA), 65.60; 151. J. Smith (USA), 65.70; 152. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 65.80; 153. J. Brown (USA), 65.90; 154. J. Smith (USA), 66.00; 155. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 66.10; 156. J. Brown (USA), 66.20; 157. J. Smith (USA), 66.30; 158. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 66.40; 159. J. Brown (USA), 66.50; 160. J. Smith (USA), 66.60; 161. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 66.70; 162. J. Brown (USA), 66.80; 163. J. Smith (USA), 66.90; 164. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 67.00; 165. J. Brown (USA), 67.10; 166. J. Smith (USA), 67.20; 167. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 67.30; 168. J. Brown (USA), 67.40; 169. J. Smith (USA), 67.50; 170. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 67.60; 171. J. Brown (USA), 67.70; 172. J. Smith (USA), 67.80; 173. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 67.90; 174. J. Brown (USA), 68.00; 175. J. Smith (USA), 68.10; 176. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 68.20; 177. J. Brown (USA), 68.30; 178. J. Smith (USA), 68.40; 179. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 68.50; 180. J. Brown (USA), 68.60; 181. J. Smith (USA), 68.70; 182. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 68.80; 183. J. Brown (USA), 68.90; 184. J. Smith (USA), 69.00; 185. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 69.10; 186. J. Brown (USA), 69.20; 187. J. Smith (USA), 69.30; 188. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 69.40; 189. J. Brown (USA), 69.50; 190. J. Smith (USA), 69.60; 191. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 69.70; 192. J. Brown (USA), 69.80; 193. J. Smith (USA), 69.90; 194. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 70.00; 195. J. Brown (USA), 70.10; 196. J. Smith (USA), 70.20; 197. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 70.30; 198. J. Brown (USA), 70.40; 199. J. Smith (USA), 70.50; 200. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 70.60; 201. J. Brown (USA), 70.70; 202. J. Smith (USA), 70.80; 203. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 70.90; 204. J. Brown (USA), 71.00; 205. J. Smith (USA), 71.10; 206. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 71.20; 207. J. Brown (USA), 71.30; 208. J. Smith (USA), 71.40; 209. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 71.50; 210. J. Brown (USA), 71.60; 211. J. Smith (USA), 71.70; 212. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 71.80; 213. J. Brown (USA), 71.90; 214. J. Smith (USA), 72.00; 215. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 72.10; 216. J. Brown (USA), 72.20; 217. J. Smith (USA), 72.30; 218. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 72.40; 219. J. Brown (USA), 72.50; 220. J. Smith (USA), 72.60; 221. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 72.70; 222. J. Brown (USA), 72.80; 223. J. Smith (USA), 72.90; 224. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 73.00; 225. J. Brown (USA), 73.10; 226. J. Smith (USA), 73.20; 227. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 73.30; 228. J. Brown (USA), 73.40; 229. J. Smith (USA), 73.50; 230. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 73.60; 231. J. Brown (USA), 73.70; 232. J. Smith (USA), 73.80; 233. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 73.90; 234. J. Brown (USA), 74.00; 235. J. Smith (USA), 74.10; 236. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 74.20; 237. J. Brown (USA), 74.30; 238. J. Smith (USA), 74.40; 239. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 74.50; 240. J. Brown (USA), 74.60; 241. J. Smith (USA), 74.70; 242. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 74.80; 243. J. Brown (USA), 74.90; 244. J. Smith (USA), 75.00; 245. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 75.10; 246. J. Brown (USA), 75.20; 247. J. Smith (USA), 75.30; 248. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 75.40; 249. J. Brown (USA), 75.50; 250. J. Smith (USA), 75.60; 251. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 75.70; 252. J. Brown (USA), 75.80; 253. J. Smith (USA), 75.90; 254. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 76.00; 255. J. Brown (USA), 76.10; 256. J. Smith (USA), 76.20; 257. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 76.30; 258. J. Brown (USA), 76.40; 259. J. Smith (USA), 76.50; 260. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 76.60; 261. J. Brown (USA), 76.70; 262. J. Smith (USA), 76.80; 263. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 76.90; 264. J. Brown (USA), 77.00; 265. J. Smith (USA), 77.10; 266. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 77.20; 267. J. Brown (USA), 77.30; 268. J. Smith (USA), 77.40; 269. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 77.50; 270. J. Brown (USA), 77.60; 271. J. Smith (USA), 77.70; 272. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 77.80; 273. J. Brown (USA), 77.90; 274. J. Smith (USA), 78.00; 275. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 78.10; 276. J. Brown (USA), 78.20; 277. J. Smith (USA), 78.30; 278. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 78.40; 279. J. Brown (USA), 78.50; 280. J. Smith (USA), 78.60; 281. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 78.70; 282. J. Brown (USA), 78.80; 283. J. Smith (USA), 78.90; 284. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 79.00; 285. J. Brown (USA), 79.10; 286. J. Smith (USA), 79.20; 287. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 79.30; 288. J. Brown (USA), 79.40; 289. J. Smith (USA), 79.50; 290. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 79.60; 291. J. Brown (USA), 79.70; 292. J. Smith (USA), 79.80; 293. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 79.90; 294. J. Brown (USA), 80.00; 295. J. Smith (USA), 80.10; 296. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 80.20; 297. J. Brown (USA), 80.30; 298. J. Smith (USA), 80.40; 299. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 80.50; 300. J. Brown (USA), 80.60; 301. J. Smith (USA), 80.70; 302. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 80.80; 303. J. Brown (USA), 80.90; 304. J. Smith (USA), 81.00; 305. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 81.10; 306. J. Brown (USA), 81.20; 307. J. Smith (USA), 81.30; 308. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 81.40; 309. J. Brown (USA), 81.50; 310. J. Smith (USA), 81.60; 311. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 81.70; 312. J. Brown (USA), 81.80; 313. J. Smith (USA), 81.90; 314. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 82.00; 315. J. Brown (USA), 82.10; 316. J. Smith (USA), 82.20; 317. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 82.30; 318. J. Brown (USA), 82.40; 319. J. Smith (USA), 82.50; 320. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 82.60; 321. J. Brown (USA), 82.70; 322. J. Smith (USA), 82.80; 323. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 82.90; 324. J. Brown (USA), 83.00; 325. J. Smith (USA), 83.10; 326. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 83.20; 327. J. Brown (USA), 83.30; 328. J. Smith (USA), 83.40; 329. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 83.50; 330. J. Brown (USA), 83.60; 331. J. Smith (USA), 83.70; 332. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 83.80; 333. J. Brown (USA), 83.90; 334. J. Smith (USA), 84.00; 335. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 84.10; 336. J. Brown (USA), 84.20; 337. J. Smith (USA), 84.30; 338. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 84.40; 339. J. Brown (USA), 84.50; 340. J. Smith (USA), 84.60; 341. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 84.70; 342. J. Brown (USA), 84.80; 343. J. Smith (USA), 84.90; 344. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 85.00; 345. J. Brown (USA), 85.10; 346. J. Smith (USA), 85.20; 347. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 85.30; 348. J. Brown (USA), 85.40; 349. J. Smith (USA), 85.50; 350. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 85.60; 351. J. Brown (USA), 85.70; 352. J. Smith (USA), 85.80; 353. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 85.90; 354. J. Brown (USA), 86.00; 355. J. Smith (USA), 86.10; 356. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 86.20; 357. J. Brown (USA), 86.30; 358. J. Smith (USA), 86.40; 359. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 86.50; 360. J. 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J. Brown (USA), 89.90; 394. J. Smith (USA), 90.00; 395. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 90.10; 396. J. Brown (USA), 90.20; 397. J. Smith (USA), 90.30; 398. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 90.40; 399. J. Brown (USA), 90.50; 400. J. Smith (USA), 90.60; 401. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 90.70; 402. J. Brown (USA), 90.80; 403. J. Smith (USA), 90.90; 404. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 91.00; 405. J. Brown (USA), 91.10; 406. J. Smith (USA), 91.20; 407. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 91.30; 408. J. Brown (USA), 91.40; 409. J. Smith (USA), 91.50; 410. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 91.60; 411. J. Brown (USA), 91.70; 412. J. Smith (USA), 91.80; 413. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 91.90; 414. J. Brown (USA), 92.00; 415. J. Smith (USA), 92.10; 416. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 92.20; 417. J. Brown (USA), 92.30; 418. J. Smith (USA), 92.40; 419. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 92.50; 420. J. Brown (USA), 92.60; 421. J. Smith (USA), 92.70; 422. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 92.80; 423. J. Brown (USA), 92.90; 424. J. Smith (USA), 93.00; 425. J. 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J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 96.40; 459. J. Brown (USA), 96.50; 460. J. Smith (USA), 96.60; 461. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 96.70; 462. J. Brown (USA), 96.80; 463. J. Smith (USA), 96.90; 464. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 97.00; 465. J. Brown (USA), 97.10; 466. J. Smith (USA), 97.20; 467. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 97.30; 468. J. Brown (USA), 97.40; 469. J. Smith (USA), 97.50; 470. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 97.60; 471. J. Brown (USA), 97.70; 472. J. Smith (USA), 97.80; 473. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 97.90; 474. J. Brown (USA), 98.00; 475. J. Smith (USA), 98.10; 476. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 98.20; 477. J. Brown (USA), 98.30; 478. J. Smith (USA), 98.40; 479. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 98.50; 480. J. Brown (USA), 98.60; 481. J. Smith (USA), 98.70; 482. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 98.80; 483. J. Brown (USA), 98.90; 484. J. Smith (USA), 99.00; 485. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 99.10; 486. J. Brown (USA), 99.20; 487. J. Smith (USA), 99.30; 488. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 99.40; 489. J. Brown (USA), 99.50; 490. J. Smith (USA), 99.60; 491. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 99.70; 492. J. Brown (USA), 99.80; 493. J. Smith (USA), 99.90; 494. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 100.00; 495. J. Brown (USA), 100.10; 496. J. Smith (USA), 100.20; 497. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 100.30; 498. J. Brown (USA), 100.40; 499. J. Smith (USA), 100.50; 500. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 100.60; 501. J. Brown (USA), 100.70; 502. J. Smith (USA), 100.80; 503. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 100.90; 504. J. Brown (USA), 101.00; 505. J. Smith (USA), 101.10; 506. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 101.20; 507. J. Brown (USA), 101.30; 508. J. Smith (USA), 101.40; 509. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 101.50; 510. J. Brown (USA), 101.60; 511. J. Smith (USA), 101.70; 512. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 101.80; 513. J. Brown (USA), 101.90; 514. J. Smith (USA), 102.00; 515. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 102.10; 516. J. Brown (USA), 102.20; 517. J. Smith (USA), 102.30; 518. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 102.40; 519. J. Brown (USA), 102.50; 520. J. Smith (USA), 102.60; 521. J. Dugicov (Bulgaria), 102.70; 522. 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## Residential property

By Direction of Mrs P. M. Murphy  
**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

Bletchley 2½ miles. Leighton Buzzard 4½ miles.  
Tyrells Manor, Stoke Hammond.  
A RENOWNED RESIDENTIAL DAIRY FARM WITH  
CHARMING QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.



4 4 3 3 oil 3 H 3 3 3  
Additional Features: Dressing Room. Attic Rooms.  
Two sets of Farm Buildings each with Herringbone  
Milling Parlour. Planning permission for 3 further  
houses.  
IN ALL ABOUT 250 ACRES.  
For sale by Auction in October (unless previously sold)  
Solicitors:  
HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Farnham (Tel: 0367 20358)  
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (Tel: 01-629 8171)  
(46074/GF)

**WEST SURREY/SUSSEX**

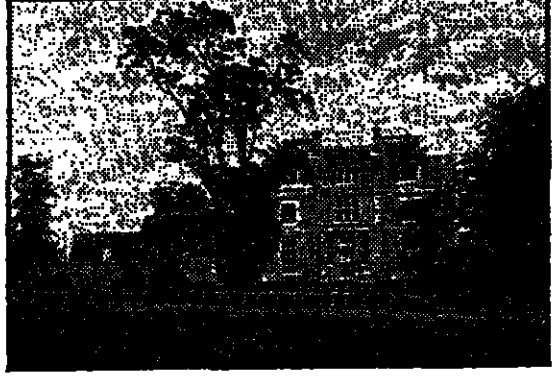
Chiddingfold 1 mile. Witney Station 3 miles.  
(Waterloo 1 hour)  
AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF CHARACTER WITH  
BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

2/3 4/5 4/5 3 3 oil 4 4 4 4  
Additional Features: Sun Room. Paddock. Pasture.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 96 ACRES.  
Offers invited in excess of £98,000.  
Joint Sole Agents:  
MESSENGER & MAY, BAYSTOCK, Godalming (Tel: 04886 7222)  
and  
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (Tel: 01-629 8171)  
(88224/TR)

**OXFORDSHIRE**

Didcot 16 miles. Oxford 18 miles. London 70 miles.

A FINE COUNTRY HOUSE SURROUNDED BY  
ATTRACTIVE PARKLAND.



4 4 6 4 4 4 oil 3/5 H 4 4 4 4  
Additional Features: 8 secondary bedrooms. Out-  
buildings including stables and service flat. Paddocks  
and grounds.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 20 ACRES.  
Joint Agents:  
HOBBS & CHAMBERS, Farnham (Tel: 0367 20358)  
KNIGHT FRANK & RUTLEY, London Office (Tel: 01-629 8171)  
(88166/PR)

**HERTFORDSHIRE**

Harlow 4½ miles. Ware 5 miles. Bishop's Stortford 8 miles.

A CHARMING PERIOD PROPERTY SURROUNDED BY  
FARMLAND.

4 4 7/8 2 2 2 2 4 4 4 4 4 4  
Additional features: Outbuildings. Orchard.  
FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH ABOUT 8 ACRES.  
Apply: LONDON OFFICE (Tel: 01-629 8171) (88179/SSA)

**Knight Frank & Rutley**

20 Hanover Square London W1R 0AH Tel: 01-629 8171  
14 Broad Street Hereford Tel: 0432 3087  
8 Charlotte Square Edinburgh Tel: 031-225 7105

**Strutt & Parker**

LONDON - EDINBURGH - CANTERBURY - CHELSEA - CHESTER - GRANTHAM  
HARRINGTON - IPSWICH - LEWES - SALISBURY - SOUTHEND

**LEICESTERSHIRE—QUORN HUNT**

10 miles Leicester, 6 miles Maiton Mowbray



AN EXQUISITE HOUSE OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER  
Fully restored and easily manageable proportions. In delightful 18th Century  
Landscaped setting.  
Reception Hall, 3 Reception Rooms, Domestic Offices, 5 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms.  
Full Central Heating. Modernised Staff Cottage, extensive range of garaging and  
Stabling. Garden, Woodland and Paddocks. About 14 Acres.  
Grantham Office, Spitalgate House, London Road. Tel. 0476 5586.  
(Ref. 48F1013)

**EAST SUFFOLK**

10 miles North of Ipswich.

THE VILLA FARM, OTLEY

A COMPACT ARABLE FARM.

With Excellent Farmhouse. Hall, 3 Reception  
Rooms, Kitchen, Office, 4 Bedrooms, 2 Bath-  
rooms. Good range of buildings. Two Modern  
Cottages. ABOUT 117 ACRES of well drained  
clay loam.  
With Vacant Possession (subject to the cottage  
occupation).  
Auction As A Whole or in 3 Lots on 22nd  
September, 1977 (unless previously sold).  
Ipswich Office, 11 Museum Street, Tel. 0473  
214541. (Ref. 5AC1159)

**ESSEX—SANDON**

Chesham 2½ miles. Liverpool Street 35 miles.

STILL RENOVATED PERIOD FARMHOUSE WITH

Cottage Annex. Situated in attractive village  
setting overlooking the green.  
Entrance Hall, 4 Reception Rooms, Kitchen/  
Breakfast Room, Utility Room, 6 Bedrooms,  
2 Bathrooms, Oil Central Heating, Modernised  
Garden, Paddocks.  
About 3 Acres. £55,000.  
Chesham Office, Tindal House, Tindal Square,  
Tel. 0246 94684. (Ref. 2AB1733)

**KENT—SANDWICH BAY**

SUPERS SEA-FRONT FLAT WITH FINE VIEWS

over the bay.  
Situated on the first floor. Double Reception  
Room with door to large balcony, Kitchen,  
3 Bedrooms, Bathroom, Shower Room, Cellar.  
Storage. Central Heating and Constant Hot  
Water. 591 year lease at peppercorn rent.  
£14,750.  
Joint Sole Agents: John Hopkin & Son, 15  
Canterbury, Sandwich, Kent. Tel. 03046 3641.  
And Strutt & Parker, Canterbury Office, 29 St.  
Margaret's Street. Tel. 0227 0112. (Ref. 5AC118)

**HAMPSHIRE**

To the South-West of Ringwood.

THE MAJOR PORTION OF THE RINGWOOD

SEVERAL FISHERY.

About 3,500 Yards of some of the finest Salmon  
and Coarse Fishing on the Avon.  
About 3,000 Yards of coarse fishing on the  
Bokerley Stream. About 23 Acres of Water-  
meadows.  
VALUABLE SHOOTING RIGHTS OVER SOME  
201 ACRES.  
ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION.  
Auction in 7 lots on 30th September (unless  
previously sold).  
Salisbury Office, 41 Milford Street, Tel. 0122  
25741. And London Office. (Ref. 7AB1603)

London Office: 13 Hill Street Berkeley Square W1X 8DL Tel: 01-629 7282

**Jackson-Stops & Staff**

14 CURZON STREET, LONDON W1Y 7FH (01-499 6291)

**CLOSE TO OXFORD—In a Forest Location.**

Spacious Family Residence in unique secluded setting and grounds of nearly 3 acres.



Spacious Family Residence in unique  
secluded setting and grounds of nearly 3  
acres.  
3 Reception Rooms. Study and Breakfast  
Room. 4 Principal and 5 Secondary Bed-  
rooms (6 h. & c.). 2 Bathrooms. Full  
Central Heating. Garage and Outbuildings.  
Freehold. Possession.

Gloucester Office: Tel. (0285) 3334. London Office: Tel. 01-499 6291. Joint Sole  
Agents: Styles & Whitlock, Oxford. Tel. (0885) 44837.

**HERTFORDSHIRE**

Between Hemel Hempstead and Ware.

A well laid out Nursery in an excellent

situation, having modern glasshouses of  
about 54,000 sq. ft. and ample land for  
extension. House with 3 Reception Rooms,  
Conservatory, 5 Bedrooms, Double garage,  
Garden.  
Also 2 Bedroom Staff Bungalow. Total  
area about 5 acres. Freehold for sale by  
Private Treaty.  
Joint Agents: Messrs. Swindon, 19 North  
Street, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.  
Tel. (0278) 52441.  
London Office, Jackson-Stops & Staff,  
01-499 6291.

**KENT**

Sittingbourne 3 miles. Maidstone 9 miles. London 41 miles.

BREDGAR near Sittingbourne, Kent. A

most attractive period house, about 1552,  
next to the church. Hall, 2 reception  
rooms, kitchen, utility room, cellar, 5 bed-  
rooms, bathroom, 2 barns, garden and  
an orchard. About 2 acres.  
Joint Sole Agents: Franks, Sittingbourne  
(0795) 72307. Jackson-Stops & Staff,  
London Office, 01-499 6291.

**LONDON**

CHESTER CHICHESTER NORTHAMPTON NEWMARKET YEovil

LONDON CIRENCESTER CHICHESTER NORTHAMPTON MIDHURST CHIPPING CAMPDEN

ST. JOHN SMITH & SON

ASHDOWN FOREST

Stone country house 9 miles

East of Oxford. 10 miles from

London. 10 miles from

Reading. 10 miles from

Wokingham. 10 miles from

Wokingham. 10 miles from

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**Building Sites**

HOUSE PLOT

NEWBURGH, FIFE,

SCOTLAND

For sale, site extending to 1

acre on the edge of Newburgh.

Views over the Firth of Tay and

the surrounding countryside.

Section of one dwellinghouse.

Additional details from St.

John Smith & Son, Uddingston,

Sussex (Tel: 0434 4111).

Church of Scotland General

Trust, 111 St. John's Street,

Edinburgh. Tel. 010 629 1111.

Received by 111 St. John's

Street, Edinburgh, on 22nd

September.

Two private houses, 2 and 3

bedrooms, 2 and 3 bedrooms,

2 and 3 bedrooms, 2 and 3

bedrooms, 2 and 3 bedrooms,

2 and 3 bedrooms, 2 and 3

bedrooms, 2 and 3 bedrooms,

2 and 3 bedrooms, 2 and 3

bedrooms, 2 and 3 bedrooms,

2 and 3 bedrooms, 2 and 3

bedrooms, 2 and 3 bedrooms,

2 and 3 bedrooms, 2 and 3

bedrooms, 2 and 3 bedrooms,

2 and 3 bedrooms, 2 and 3

bedrooms, 2 and 3 bedrooms,

2 and 3 bedrooms, 2 and 3

bedrooms, 2 and 3 bedrooms,

2 and 3 bedrooms, 2 and 3

**London & Suburban property**

Sturt & Tivendale

22-27 Highgate High St.,

N.6

01-348 5131

HADLEY GREEN

BARNET HEATH

Standing in a most superb

position, this is a most

attractive house, built in

1880, of red brick, with

stone dressings, and a

large garden, with a

pond, and a large

garage, and a large

stable, and a large

shed, and a large

store, and a large

workshop, and a large

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**NORTH COTSWOLDS HEYTHROP HUNT**

Ston-on-the-Wold 5 miles. Cheltenham 14 miles.

An important Arable and Stock Farm.

Waterloo Farm, Naunton, Gloucester

Cotswold Farm House Farm Buildings

and approximately 236 Acres.

mainly level, easy working limestone brash with single

and double bank to the River Wadsworth.

AUCTION 5th OCTOBER, 1977

Auctioneers:

North: Messrs. T. & J. Taylor, 22, Colston Street, Gloucester, Glos. Tel. 20535

South: Messrs. T. & J. Taylor, 22, Colston Street, Gloucester, Glos. Tel. 20535

North: Messrs. T. & J. Taylor, 22, Colston Street, Gloucester, Glos. Tel. 20535

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As thousands of men and women enrol for evening classes, beginning next month, in everything from archery to zoology, what will be the impact of local education authorities on the range and standard of tuition they can expect?

There are almost as many answers as there are local education authorities. Several, it is said, however, emerge from a conversation I had with Mr Derek Buchanan.

He is an assistant director of the National Institute of Adult Education, an information, advisory and co-ordinating body supported by local authorities and by voluntary organisations, including the Armed Forces and the Women's Institutes.

Mr Buchanan feels that the shortage of local education authority funds is having both a positive and a negative effect.

On the one hand, he told me, the evening class movement in some areas was becoming a "nice" middle-class thing, with the old, the poor or the immigrants being squeezed out.

On the other hand, shortage of funds was encouraging the more adventurous organisers and local authorities to seek out new subjects, new pupils and new methods of teaching. Such attempts appeared up new sources of funds, some as little as £100,000, from government for retraining.

Over two-thirds of the people Mr Buchanan says, were turned off by their first experience of education that after leaving school they would never willingly attend a similar institution again.

Those nervous or antagonistic towards an experience that reminded them of school days, could be attracted back only if there were new approaches to evening class education.

Mr Buchanan suggested that more classes should be available during the day rather than at night. The institute's own studies on behalf of the Department of Education and Science and of the Council of Europe, he said, suggested that a quarter of the people on the receiving end of adult education would prefer day classes.

This figure would be higher were one to bring in those people who were receiving paid leave from employment for some time or other, a field in which NIAE was becoming more and more interested.

However, the check on capital spending meant that for some time to come few buildings specifically designed for adult education, either in the day or the night were going to be built.

As it was, most adults would continue to be fitted into space meant for school children, and most classes, or at any rate those held on local authority-owned premises, would continue to be at night.

Even here, however, shortage of money was restricting not only the type of teaching but the kind of people being taught.

In some areas local authorities were calling for fewer classes, either in the form of shorter meetings or in a reduction of the amount of teacher contact with students, more use being made, say, of link-ups with radio language classes.

Fees were rising, by as much as a fifth in some areas this year, and a similar increase was likely next year. The whole question of fees, Mr Buchanan said, was far more complex than some

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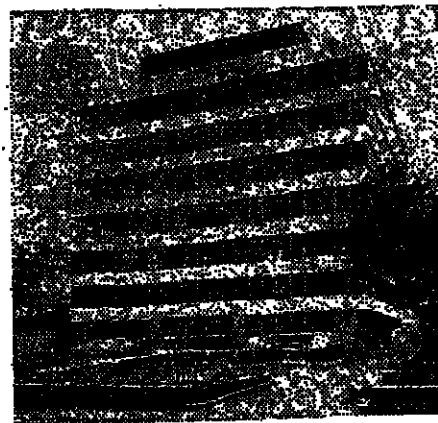
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# BRIGHTON

## Back in fashion with a new character

by John Young

It was never likely that Brighton would go the way of other English seaside resorts. Its architectural splendours, combined with its intangible but inescapable vitality, were all but guaranteed to save it from general decline.

True, there was a period between the wars when the town had ceased to be a fashionable watering place, and when it was in danger of acquiring a somewhat sleazy image, frequented by racecourse thugs and shabby detectives earning their fivers by posting themselves in hotel lobbies. Graham Greene's portrait of Brighton in the 1930s is not an attractive one; but when did Graham Greene ever enthuse about anywhere?

Again in the 1960s when package tours to Spain began to supplant the traditional fortnight at the seaside, it seemed headed for lean times. It was rescued by a number of factors, including political conferences, an influx of London commuters and the unforeseen enthusiasm of foreign visitors.

Since then Brighton has steadily capitalized on its advantages, and in the process has broadened and expanded its character with its superb situation between the downs and the sea, it is probably the nearest thing Britain has to the great continental resorts, and yet has managed to retain its essential Englishness.

The commuters began arriving in force 15 or 20 years ago, spurred by the realization that the rail service to London was faster and more convenient than from many places in the outer suburbs, and that Brighton was a much nicer place in which to spend weekends and to bring up a family. Their presence, and that of the tourists, have spawned a number of trendy, expensive and sometimes good shops and restaurants, and have led to an improved, if still not yet abundant, choice of musical and theatrical entertainment.

The annual invasion of trade unionists and politicians for their mammoth get-togethers stimulated the idea of turning the town into a year-round international conference and exhibition centre. Its lavish new com-

plex, built specifically for that purpose, has been energetically promoted and, if it is as successful as is hoped, the next need is likely to be for increased hotel accommodation.

But Brighton has not tied all its hopes to tourism. There are several new industrial estates scattered around the outskirts, and the town enjoys a natural advantage as the regional shopping centre for one of the wealthiest areas in Britain which contains no other towns of comparable size.

It has become a significant office centre, the latest development being the new European headquarters for American Express which contains some 300,000 sq ft of office space and will eventually employ more than 2,000 people.

There are, however, difficulties over further factory and office development. Brighton council, which is committed to a policy of growth and diversification, has for some time been at odds with East Sussex County Council which advocates strict control on further expansion, first in order to protect the adjacent countryside from creeping sprawl, and second in the hope of diverting investment to less prosperous towns such as Hastings.

Controls on office development have already created problems for existing firms which want to expand or consolidate. While there is no shortage of small-scale accommodation, vacant units of more than 30,000 sq ft are almost non-existent.

But it would be a mistake to assume that Brighton's problems are solely those of unbridled prosperity. There are still near-slums within little more than a pebble's throw of the sea front, and unemployment is above the national average. Claims that this is largely because of an influx of people who find the Sussex coast a pleasant place to collect the dole are not entirely convincing.

Not everyone, moreover, is entirely happy with the council's frankly commercial approach. A vociferous conservation lobby, reinforced by middle-class newcomers, having lost the battle over the Marina and other sea-front developments, including the exhibition centre, which it considered undesirable, has turned its attention to more marginal issues like the future of the crumbling West Pier.



The Dome, part of the Royal Pavilion estate, is now used for conferences and other public functions.

## Parsimony as elegant buildings crumble

by Diana Patt

The waterfront is an important part of Brighton's past and present. In Regency times the healthy could take to the sea, while the hypochondriacs were advised to drink the salt water.

Nowadays a great many swim, but only the foolhardy would drink the stuff. The bustling spirit of the resort which once accompanied the bold white stucco terraces is dying; today it is Brighton itself that is the sick old man of Sussex.

With one of its two piers threatened with extinction, with many of its once proud period buildings crumbling, Brighton today has a shabby air.

Do not be misled by the razzamattaz of ice cream parlours, bingo halls, the nerveless skateboarders or the candyfloss stalls to be found between the Palace Pier and West Pier, nor the Brighton rock shop that proclaims itself "by appointment to Charles II" and "Royal sweetmakers since 1672".

Brighton is a crumbling shell of its former self. With every year that passes, while businessmen and councillors argue, the listing girders come nearer to giving the elegant West Pier a burial at sea, thus ending its 111-year supporting career.

Two years ago, by way of closer to the public and danger notices posted. A year ago Brighton Borough Council received reports that chunks of rusty iron-work were falling from the pier on to the lower promenade and the area was cordoned off, now bisecting the promenade and the paddling pool and the puppet shows.

Preservationists produced detailed studies of how the pier could be rescued, and even made profitable, but for years their arguments have fallen on deaf ears. Now, however, a note of urgency has heightened the controversy.

AVP, the former owner, balked by delays to its plans to renovate the pier and turn it into a simulated ocean liner, and asked by the council to pay the cost of repairs, has put its pier-owning subsidiary into liquidation.

Now Brighton Council has to decide whether to spend £2,000 on demolishing the portion of the pier over the promenade, thus disconnecting it from the shore, or £10,500 to make it safe and keep the options open on saving the whole pier.

In spite of the dismal story of neglect, procrastination and indecision, there is still much to rejoice about in the town. Kemp Town's grandeur is undimmed and The Lanes, once seveneenth-century fishermen's cottages, now antique shops, antiquarian bookshops, wine bars and pizza places are as entertaining to stroll or shop in as anything Bath can offer. And with one advantage: at Brighton, the sea is a pebble's throw away.

Unhappily elsewhere in the town the claims of the conservationist and the developer seem unable to co-exist. Away from the tourist honey-pot, many of the once grand buildings are cracking, fading or falling down. Even in important positions the buildings remain empty and derelict for, it is estimated, that 1,500 flats are unoccupied, many of them because controlled rents leave landlords with little chance for expensive renovation.

From a distance the elegant white houses sparkle like frosted wedding cake under flashbulbs. The stucco skin, which covers the walls of local materials (including beach pebbles), is cracked and damaged and the structure underneath is crumbling.

Incredibly the council, which is spending £5m on a conference, exhibition and entertainment centre, is to spare only £1,000 on conserving its houses.

The old town scheme, which offered grants to householders needing to repair their houses, has been cut back over the years from £14,000 a year to 1977's figure, the lowest ever. This year the entire £1,000 has been spent on one house in Bedford Square after the front fell out, if the local authority continues to save only one house a year, by 2000 there will be little of the town still standing.

There are 15 nominated conservation areas in Brighton, but even Regency Square, an important position and with architecturally good façades, is in a bad structural state and with piecemeal renewal both good and bad.

Mr Peter Rose, a member of the Regency Society and a conservationist, says: "A thousand pounds is a totally inadequate amount to spend on conserving houses in a town of major architectural importance like Brighton."

"We have one magnificent building, otherwise the town depends for its effect on the large number of groups of buildings of merit. It is a town made for conserving a whole collection of buildings of merit."

The magnificent building, of course, is the Pavilion, the gilded fairy-tale palace built on the whim of George IV when he was Prince of Wales.

Today its museums and galleries are maintained to a very high standard by Brighton council. Visitors can wander freely through the many rooms, from the banqueting hall with its domed ceiling, representing an Eastern sky, partly obscured by the foliage of a platanus, to its central staircase, having cost the extraordinary sum, for those days, of £5,613 9s, to the great kitchen, glowing with an array of 550 copper pans and utensils and with its bronze canopied open fireplace still in working order.

In the music room, the target of an arsonist two years ago, the red paint, and the gilded dragons still gleam under their blackening of soot.

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## Foreign tourists and students help to offset slump in bookings from Britons

Joyce Rackham

The jubilee lights blaze brightly along the Brighton seafront this summer, the day crowds strolling a look just as cosmopolitan as those to be seen window-shopping in London's Strand. The foreignist boom, so far as Brighton is concerned, is helping offset the slump in bookings from Britons, whose day economies are causing gloom in resorts everywhere.

End. The foreignist boom, so far as Brighton is concerned, is helping offset the slump in bookings from Britons, whose day economies are causing gloom in resorts everywhere.

at least one foreign language. He and his colleagues have done hard promotional work abroad to attract the tourists in cooperation with the British Tourist Authority. The new Brighton Centre and the new Marina are providing a lot of interest internationally, and should add considerably to the resort's appeal.

For sporting visitors, the centre will provide a new arena for basketball, gymnastics, international tennis tournaments, five-a-side football, indoor rugby and hockey, and possibly archery. Brighton has ample facilities for such leisurely sports as croquet and bowling, as well as such energetic ones as tennis, sailing and golf with two municipal 18-hole courses.

For racegoers there is Brighton's own delightful course (founded in 1783) where 11 meetings are held from April to October.

The author of a nineteenth-century guide to the town wrote: "Bathing means what they should be... increased facilities such as sheds... in which to dress or undress... are imperatively required." He criticized the immobility of bathing in the sea, relating that "to mitigate the evils of stringent measures... had to be adopted... all persons bathing are compelled to wear 'caleçons de bain' (bathing drawers) or other suitable coverings."

Today one still finds the familiar scene of bathers struggling to change modestly—though often comically—under their bathing towels, although locals tell gleefully of lovely topless Arabians who do not seem to worry, and of

the prospect of finding nudist bathers somewhere beyond Peasehaven. But the beaches remain without the kind of facilities to be found at many continental resorts, and there is still no open-air heated swimming pool—either municipal or at any hotel, although the often cold and fickle British climate certainly needs one.

Mr Alfred Fild, president of the local hoteliers' association and joint owner with his wife of the Norfolk Continental Hotel, says they eventually hope to build one there. He is among those who feel that a section of Brighton and Hove's seven miles of seafront would be far more attractive to visitors if a portion could be leased off to provide changing cabins, beach facilities and "decent catering" on continental lines.

He also feels strongly about "the urgent need to get more civilized licensing hours", the present system greatly confusing foreign visitors.

Mr Geoffrey Irwin and his Greek wife run Vasso's in The Lanes, the first café-pub to be opened in Britain.

He says: "After a long struggle we managed to obtain a licence to serve alcoholic drinks with or without food in licensing hours as an alternative to tea or coffee, and to allow children to be brought here at all times." High summer business—as a result mainly of foreign visitors—is good, after a depressing time in May and June.

Most numerous among the tourists are Western Europeans followed by Americans, Canadians and Australians, with an increasingly noticeable Arab influx. Mr Geoffrey Dalling, director of

Trust Houses Forte's Dudley Hotel in Hove, said that a number of Arab guests come to stay while negotiating to buy properties locally.

While maintaining a high proportion of its regular British clientele, the Dudley also attracts what Mr Dalling calls "up-market foreign coach tours, with many from Holland this year." They have a lunch party recently for a group of workers on a day visit from the Renault factory near Paris.

With British visitors expecting a higher standard of accommodation, there are many welcome signs of improvement and upgrading of hotels. One of the most delightful seafront sights is the wedding-cake facade of the Grand Hotel, refurbished for jubilee year. This was opened in 1864, threatened with demolition less than 20 years ago—as the Royal Pavilion was in the 1840s—and saved by its owners' firm stand. Mr Paul Boswell, the director, says he plans to open a coffee shop here next spring, to appeal to the "more discerning executive market."

Brighton's ever-growing middle-income group of visitors should also benefit by the better smaller hotels. A good example of restoration recently is at the 14-room Regency, now entirely decorated in the style of that period.

With a train service unique among resorts for its frequency (about every 15 minutes from London Victoria during the day, and hourly at night) Brighton is a magnet for millions of day visitors each year. It still has those traditional delights like candy floss on

the Palace Pier, not forgetting the Palace of Fun and those now antique machines and waterworks which proclaim "Mix majesty with murder", and an ornate kiosk on the seafront selling 40 kinds of Brighton rock.

Gourmets can start with fish and chips by the sea, or eat in luxurious fish restaurants like Wheeler's or English's, or enjoy French cooking at Le Français (which was awarded a rosette in this year's *Guide Michelin*). An Anglo-French newcomer, Le Grandgousier, includes a half-bottle of Rhône wine in its copious £4.95 set dinner, and Italian, Greek, Indian, Chinese, Danish and Persian cooking can be sampled in the town. Thirst can be quenched in hundreds of pubs, or in good wine bars like the venerable Market Wine House, in The Lanes.

Reading phrases like "No petty restrictions; access to rooms at all times; keys provided" when browsing through a list of boarding houses, one wonders if that old-fashioned "dragons" the tyrannical seaside landlady, still exists. Choosing at random, I rang the bell of the Madeira Guest House, not far from the Palace Pier, which was answered by an attractive young woman in a tiny beach dress.

"We are working hard to get good business", she says. Her guests all get keys, can use their rooms at any time, and have the choice of a traditional English breakfast or Swiss muesli health food. She says this is a rough season and, although foreign visitors have boosted trade, she still prefers British guests: "They are much kinder, and they make their own beds."

## Teamwork and the changing face of Brighton



### The Brighton Marina

One hundred and ten caissons, each weighing up to 825 tons, were used to build the two breakwaters for the Marina. Using specially-developed techniques and machinery it is one of the major engineering feats undertaken in the UK this century.

Client: Brighton Marina Co. Ltd.  
Architects: The Louis de Soissons Partnership in association with Overton & Partners.  
Consulting Engineers: Lewis and Duvivier  
Quantity Surveyors: G D Walford & Partners  
Main Contractors: Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited

### The Black Rock Interchange

The first phase of this new road system was started in 1973, and completed in 1977. It provides access to the Marina site during construction, eliminating right turns on the A259, and will eventually provide a complete gyratory traffic system with slip roads for traffic from the town centre and the Marina.

Client: Brighton Corporation  
Consulting Engineers: Ove Arup & Partners  
Main Contractors: Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited



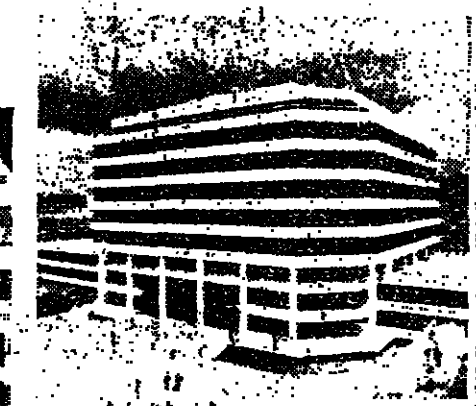
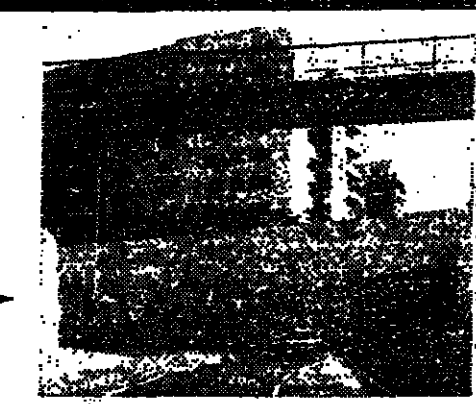
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Client: Standard Life Assurance Company in conjunction with Taylor Woodrow Property Co. Ltd.  
Architects: Russell Diplock Associates  
Quantity Surveyors: Rider Hunt & Partners  
Main Contractors: Myton Limited

## Taylor Woodrow

The Teamworkers



**Edward Street** New European headquarters for the American Express International Banking Corporation.  
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Structural Engineers: Zinn Burgess and Associates  
Mechanical & Electrical Engineers: F.C. Foreman and Partners  
Quantity Surveyors: R.H. Heasman and Partners  
Main Contractors: Taylor Woodrow Construction Limited

## Wraps come off the £9m multi-purpose centre

Crosby will be one of the first entrepreneurs at the by-then-opened Brighton centre next month and will be bound to notice the large BC inscribed large as his own. But Ives so booked to appear between now and then the folding will disappear the last of the paving as he laid and the people Brighton will be able to stock of their multi-use conference, exhibit and entertainment centre, which has cost £9m for which they will pay 50 pence a year.

In a prime position here, from the centre, Crosby will be one of the first entrepreneurs at the by-then-opened Brighton centre next month and will be bound to notice the large BC inscribed large as his own. But Ives so booked to appear between now and then the folding will disappear the last of the paving as he laid and the people Brighton will be able to stock of their multi-use conference, exhibit and entertainment centre, which has cost £9m for which they will pay 50 pence a year.

it has balconies on three sides with seating for 2,500 and additional retractable seating units to provide seating for another 2,500.

The structural steel-framed roof is one of the largest built since Olympia and the steel trusses which span the hall's 160ft had to be erected by the constructors, James Longley and Co., of Crawley, using four cranes and military trestling.

All the doors are sound insulated with magnetic seals at the perimeter and the roof has special insulation to prevent aircraft noise.

Some of the most advanced facilities in the country are provided for communication by the media with four camera rooms and eight interpreting rooms for simultaneous translation in eight languages. There are film projectors and movie cameras and Radio Brighton has its own control room.

Mr Tony Hewison, director of resort and conference services, who has toured Europe for ideas to make Brighton the conference capital of Britain, has opened a 10-year diary until 1987.

He forecasts the centre will have an enormous impact on the trade and business life of the town and estimates that the various conference facilities in Brighton will draw 150,000 delegates in a year.

"We have 120 bookings of all kinds for the next three or four years", he says. "We have already won 14 conferences which will bring

56,000 delegates and we are negotiating six others."

A secondary hall with 800 seats means the centre can be used for an exhibition and a conference under the same roof. As well as trade exhibitions, which will make full use of the 21,000 sq ft of exhibition space in the main hall, there are plans to attract the public with a model railway exhibition and a flower show.

The projected sports events include a gymnastic display, basketball, table tennis and indoor hockey and even skateboarding, if a suitable floor surface can be laid down.

The kitchen and catering facilities are stainless steel and large scale, capable of preparing a banquet for 1,200. There are 14 lifts in the building, of which some are food and goods lifts which connect the kitchens on the various floors with the seaward restaurant, which has its own gas ovens and infra-red heaters as well as wine cooling cold room and bar.

The VIP suite has its own reception area and changing room and the artists who appear will appreciate luxurious changing rooms, showers and vanity units.

The cost of the centre has been high and the estimated outlay has risen, mainly because of inflation, from an estimated £5m to £9m with £1m in consultants' fees, but the return on investment is expected to be high. And his money could come from conferences.

D.P.



You can still enjoy traditional delights on the Palace Pier, but the older and more aesthetically pleasing West Pier is almost derelict.

## Beyond return—but disputes go on

Journalistically the story of the Brighton Marina has never been an easy one to follow and report. If only because it has gone on for so long. I recall, endless years ago, sitting on the beach at Black Rock long before the first load of chalk was scooped from the seabed, and remarking that the rather sad stretch of shingle that confronted the visitor was not quite the incomparable beauty spot that the scheme's opponents would have had us believe.

But strong, even violent passions had been aroused. The people's heritage, it was said, was about to be sacrificed.

Voices were raised claiming variously that the Marina would be an environmental disaster, would collapse in the first bad storm, would run out of money or, if you preferred, would make inordinate profits. At the public inquiry ordered by the late Mr Anthony Crosland in 1974, there was something slightly bizarre in seeing eminent QCs dusting off their files of complex legal submissions, while a mile or so away the concrete breakwaters were already thrusting out to sea.

On one point at least the objectors have been proved wrong already—namely, that the yacht harbour was merely an excuse for building luxury flats and other profitable ventures and that, once they were completed, the developers would conveniently run out of money which would provide the promised amenities.

In fact quite the opposite has happened. The inner harbour is scheduled to open next month, and the outer basin should be finished early next summer, while not a single building has even been started.

The council claims credit for making the company stick to its announced plans. "We told them: 'You get on with building the harbour first, and then we'll talk about the other things,'" an official told me. But in fact there could have been no question of going ahead with any sort of development until the area had been dredged and infilled and the outer breakwaters completed.

As it stands, it is unquestionably a very impressive engineering project. It covers in all an area of about 126 acres and the central spine is more than 1,000 yds long and more than 80 yds wide. The outer barriers, formed of 600-ton concrete caissons, partly filled with sand and water, appear impregnable to anything short of a tidal wave.

Between them the two harbours will provide berths for some 2,300 boats. The inner basin, to which access is by a lock through the central spine, is the smaller of the two. The outer basin, despite a 25 ft tidal rise and fall, will be accessible at all times and when I visited it recently it was as calm as any lagoon.

The Marina is attractive for the project is Taylor Woodrow Construction, but the design and construction of the floating pontoons were subcontracted to Walcan, a Hampshire firm which built a new factory at Eastleigh specifically for the task.

The first buildings to be erected will be to provide services to yachtsmen, such as grocery and liquor stores, a ship's chandlery and a laundrette.

With the active support of the council, the possibility of a hydrofoil service to and from a French port, probably Dieppe, is being studied.

But the real test of public acceptability will come during the next few years, as the secondary stage of the project begins to take shape. After long and acrimonious arguments about size, scale and obstruction of the view from the cliffs, permission has finally been granted for 850 flats to be built on the central spine.

For the next few years heavy interest charges would certainly put the company well into the red, Mr Blackburn conceded, although there was no reason to expect an operating loss. But as a long-term property investment for the institutions which have so far provided the bulk of the £40m capital for the first stage, it was still a sound proposition.

J.Y.

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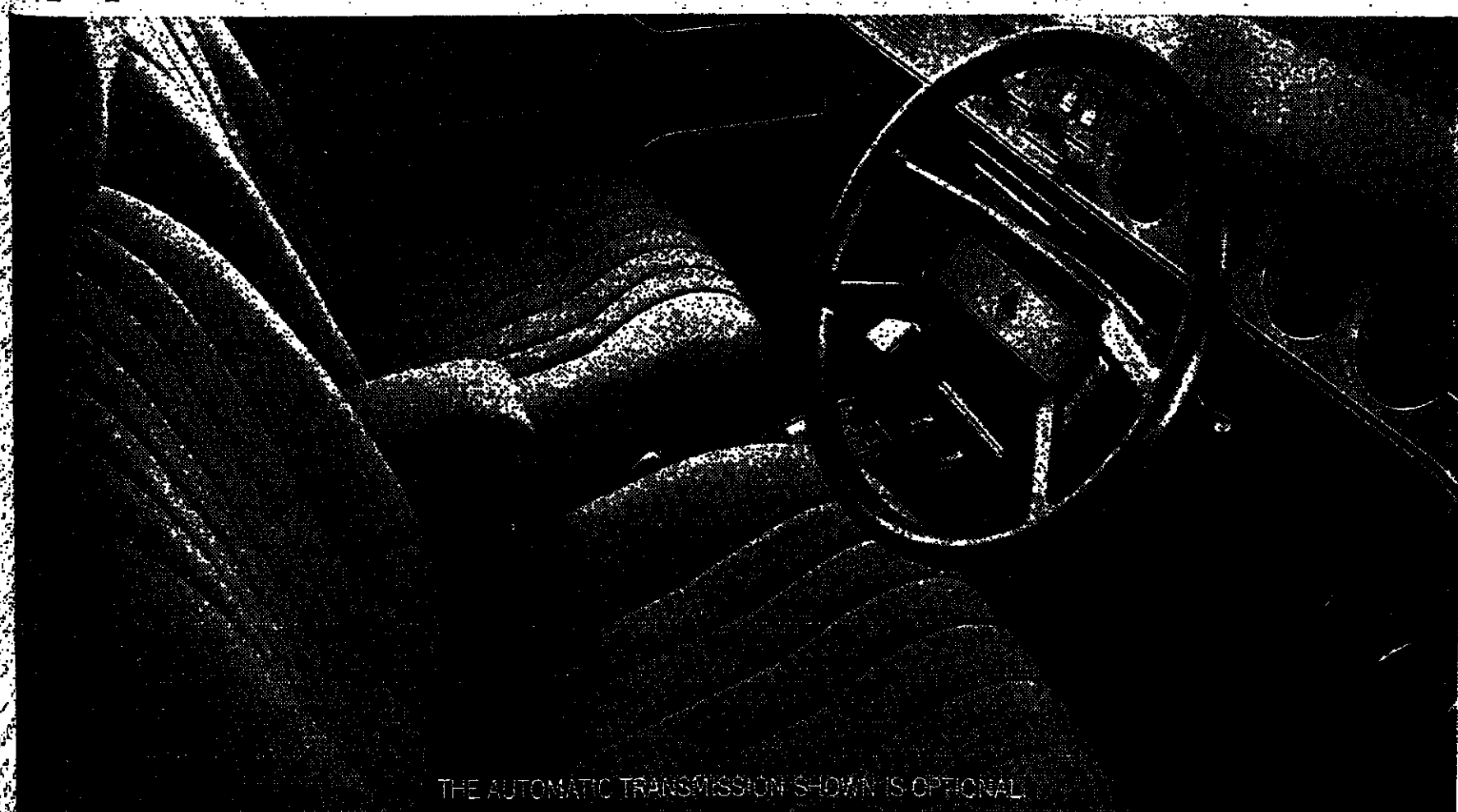
Standard fittings include a centralised door locking system, electric front windows and cigar lighters back and front.

But for all its passenger comforts, the Renault 30 is still very much a car for the driver.

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# Corruption at Scotland Yard: the biggest scandal of all has yet to be uncovered

"London policemen in bribe allegations." Tapes reveal planted evidence. On November 29, 1969, *The Times* published what seemed in those days to be an incredible story of corruption among Metropolitan Police detectives. The officers involved were not high-ranking. The money they had taken amounted to less than £500. Yet this was the most serious substantiated allegation of corruption made against Metropolitan officers for 40 years.

The basis of the evidence gathered by *The Times* reporters were conversations they had recorded, between a petty south London criminal, Michael Perry, and three detectives who were taking money from him. Two were regional crime squad officers based at Scotland Yard. The third was a local sergeant, John Symonds, who worked from Camberwell. It was the Symonds conversations which gave the greatest cause for concern, for he was talking freely of a "firm in a firm", a network of corrupt detectives throughout the Metropolitan Police district always ready to protect criminals in return for money. Symonds described this system with such assurance and in such detail that *The Times* was moved to state in its first leader that day, "it is important in justice to the Metropolitan Police, and in particular to the plain clothes branch, that the most stringent inquiry should now be made".

An inquiry was indeed set up. It took two forms. There was an internal investigation, initiated by Scotland Yard, immediately the allegations were published. But 10 days later, in view of the "wide public interest" aroused by *The Times* report, Mr Callaghan, then Home Secretary, announced that "someone independent" should also be associated with the investigation—Frank Williamson, former Chief Constable of Cumbria and at that time HM Inspector for Constabulary (Crime). Williamson was known to be a ruthless investigator of corruption and certainly would have carried out the most stringent inquiry if he had been put in sole charge. However, he was appointed merely to "advise" on *The Times* inquiry. Neither Mr Callaghan's unique status in law nor the attitudes of the Yard chiefs of the day would allow him to direct or control it. Williamson made sure he brought in his own team of provincial officers to strengthen his efforts, but whenever he attempted to force home essential lines of investigation he was immobilized.

In this sense the "wide public interest" which had brought about his appointment in the first place was being flouted with impunity. The public's concern was only that there should be no cover-up at Scotland Yard. Yet the man the Yard chose to play the dominant role on most of the inquiry was himself, accounting for his corrupt Det. Chief Supt Bill Moody was revealed in his own

trial at the Central Criminal Court earlier this year as, arguably, the most corrupt officer ever brought to justice in the entire history of the Metropolitan Police. At the very least when Moody was put in charge of *The Times* inquiry—May 1970—he was taking huge sums of money from Soho pornographers in his capacity as head of the Yard's obscene publications squad. While he was investigating the petty graft of wayward but lowly officers Moody was himself operating the most systematic, organized corruption ever uncovered in a British police force. So how and why Moody took control of *The Times* inquiry is itself a matter of intense public interest.

Another chief superintendent had originally been put in charge, Fred Lambert. He was given the task just because he was the "top dog" of the DCS in C1 Department who happened to be on call for whatever major investigation came up on the day *The Times* chose to publish its story. This was in itself unfortunate, for Lambert knew several of the implicated officers very well indeed. He informed his superiors but they seemed unconcerned about this debilitating personal link. Lambert also reported to Williamson as soon as the outsider arrived. Williamson was shocked, but he knew there was nothing to be done about it, and willing to do the job thoroughly.

Already, however, the shady figure of Bill Moody was on the inquiry team, though not then as its head. Moody had taken over what became known as the "Nuneaton end" of the strange circumstances in which Michael Perry, the central figure in the original *Times* report, had been taken to Nuneaton in September, 1969, for questioning about a local robbery, only to make allegations there against Det Sgt John Symonds. That was two months before the publication of *The Times*' own investigation in November, 1969, which appeared to confirm retrospectively Perry's allegations at Nuneaton. The Warwickshire force investigating the robbery decided to forward this information to *The Times* inquiry team.

In December, 1969, neither Williamson nor Lambert had any idea of the significance of the "Nuneaton end" so far as Moody was concerned. But in fact Moody had a very personal interest in the case. He had bought into Nuneaton for questioning. Another man, Roy Brooks, had been arrested in Peckham on suspicion for the same offence. But Brooks had escaped from the local station by throwing hot soup over the constable who had brought it to his cell. A few days later the Nuneaton police were informed that Brooks was no longer under suspicion because he had an alibi—rather less than the price of the laboratory doors on Concord. The library need not be physically independent. An adequate foundation grant



Illustration from the cover design by David King for *The Fall of Scotland Yard* by Martin Short, Barry Cox and John Shirley, A Penguin Special, published tomorrow, price 50p.

of the peace. Brooks would be no longer needed, therefore, for questioning.

But this Mr Holbert was no JP. He was a south-east Londoner who earned his living by "running" between Soho pornographers (and other criminals) and the policemen who were in their pay. He was Frankie Holbert, Little Frankie or Frankie the Barber, and one of his duties was carrying huge sums of money from notorious Soho figures such as Bernie Silver and James Humphreys to none other than DCS Bill Moody, head of the porn squad. So when *The Times* inquiry threatened to engulf even the Holbert statement Moody had to move in. For if Holbert had been investigated by Fred Lambert or by men from Williamson's provincial team he might well have revealed the entire porn squad saga as early as Christmas 1969. Moody's swift footwork, however, put that day behind him by more than four years. At the time Moody must have thought he had prevented it for ever.

Moody appears to have told Holbert to leave London for several weeks until things quieted down. Holbert took a seaside break at Wincelsea, in Sussex, staying in a caravan which, ironically, he had bought four years earlier from Bill Moody. By this manoeuvre the detective saved his own skin, but poor Frankie Holbert was not so lucky. In 1973 he was to commit suicide mysteriously only hours after being convicted for a petty pornography offence. The unsatisfactory circum-

stances in which Lambert was dismissed from *The Times* inquiry in May 1970 are too complex to explain in this short article. But it is clear that, wherever faults Lambert may have had, his integrity is not in doubt. The official reason was Lambert's disturbed domestic situation, but in Moody's recent trial it emerged that the real reason may well have been Lambert's commitment to the Frank Williamson way of conducting *The Times* inquiry. When Commander Wally Virgo, Lambert's immediate superior, told him he was being taken off the inquiry Lambert says Virgo explained, "You have backed the wrong horse. You have backed Frank Williamson against your own senior officers".

Moody took over immediately but he retained charge of the obscene publications squad until August, 1970. A few months later Williamson moved on to other duties while his provincial aides returned to their respective forces. Williamson resigned from the inspectorate at the end of 1971, dismayed by the lack of concern with which the Home Office appeared to be treating his repeated assertions that corruption among Metropolitan detectives was not occasional but endemic. Bill Moody, meanwhile, stayed on *The Times* inquiry until the spring of 1972 when at last Robson and Harris, the two regional crime squad officers named by *The Times*, were convicted of corruption and sent to prison. However, during the final stages of their trial the third man, John Sym-

onds, fled the country only a few weeks before he was himself due to appear at the Central Criminal Court. He had made no secret of his pending departure. He had sold his house, bought a motor caravan on HP and his girl friend had also sold her business. Strangely, no one bothered to stop Symonds. He had not even been asked to surrender his passport. Perhaps that was because he had been threatening to spill the entire story of the "firm in a firm" in open court. Moody was, of course, the officer in charge of this prosecution too.

So it took nearly two and a half years to secure the conviction of just two detectives. At one time there were about 30 Metropolitan officers on the inquiry team, yet they had come up with little substantial evidence to add to what *Times* reporters and a sound engineer and a few tape recorders had gathered in just four weeks in 1969. However, there is good reason to believe that had Williamson's five-man provincial team alone carried out the inquiry, up to a dozen Metropolitan detectives would have been brought to trial. The way Scotland Yard handled the affair, both before and after Moody took charge, ensured that only the minimum would be achieved. Indeed, if it had not been for the washable integrity of *The Times* reporters, Gerry Lloyd and Julian Mounter, their tapes might also have been discarded as forgeries. In those circumstances, even Robson and Harris would have been acquitted. Their ultimate conviction owed nothing to the Yard investigation. They were convicted in spite of it.

How then had Moody of all people been selected to preside over this undistinguished effort? It could have been merely because the blind tradition of established Yard procedure limited the choice to some 15 chief superintendents in C1 Department (the central office of the CID which was headed, from March, 1970, onwards, by Commander Wally Virgo). But of course any senior officer could have been chosen from any Yard department, not just the CID. It is still possible, though rather remote, to believe that Moody fell upon the job by chance. A more alarming thought, which one would prefer to ignore, is that he might have been put there by others in the Yard hierarchy who perhaps knew he was corrupt. Moody could never have properly investigated the truth of Symonds' "firm in a firm" remarks. Had he done so he would have had to arrest himself.

There are many readers who may be thinking "why bother to take all this up again?" True it all happened years ago. Moody is serving 12 years in prison, and so is his immediate superior for part of the time in question, Commander Virgo. Also the official wisdom now seems to be that Sir Robert

Mark's reforms have effectively abolished corruption. But in fact corruption remains a serious problem in the Metropolitan Police. In recent months several scandals have been uncovered which should destroy any complacency. There is also the external legacy of the Mark purge. Some of the police officers who resigned under a cloud when Mark was commissioner, but who never faced prosecution, have gone on to hold top security jobs outside the force. Mark's grand boast of more than 400 men who chose resignation rather than disciplinary humiliation may have eased his own problems, but the rest of us outside the force—personal chiefs selecting key manpower, for instance—cannot always tell the difference between those who have retired honourably and the many others who have quit in ignominy. Corrupt men in security jobs can do as much damage to society as they used to cause in the Metropolitan Police. This problem Mark was not obliged to consider.

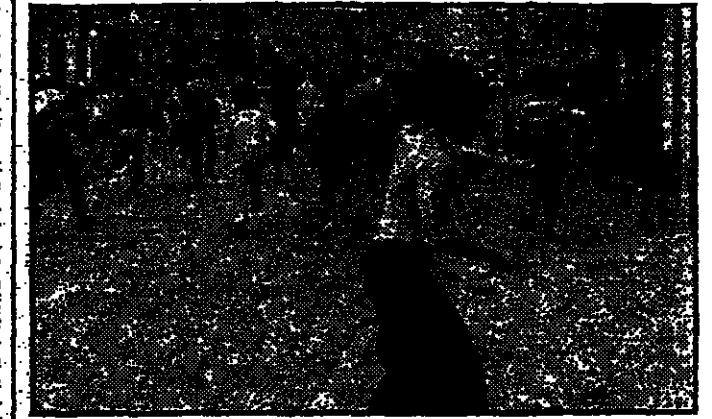
The biggest scandal of all still needs to be investigated. How was it that the scale of corruption revealed in the three recent Central Criminal Court corruption trials went unnoticed for so many years by those Yard men who ranked higher than Bill Moody, Wally Virgo and Commander Keen Drury (the fallen head of the Flying Squad)? Was it because of blind trust or loyalty, or stupidity, or complacency. Were these men, later convicted, really so brilliant at concealing their rampant graft that none of their colleagues at Scotland Yard could see what was going on around them?

It is disappointing that no public figure—no Home Office minister or senior official, no police chief, indeed no newspaper editor either—has sought to establish a public inquiry into what all these convictions amount to, into the mystery of how this cancer of corruption penetrated London's detective mentality so deeply. In 1964 the Home Secretary of the day set up an inquiry into the circumstances in which it was possible for Detective Sgt Harold Gordon Challenor to continue on duty at a time when he appears to have been affected by the onset of mental illness. Thirteen years ago this mere detective sergeant with some unfortunate brain-altering propensities merited a two-month public inquiry, well over one hundred witnesses and a 170-page published report. It is surely far more important today to establish an inquiry into the circumstances in which it was possible for DCS Alfred William Moody to be placed in charge of *The Times* inquiry when it was common knowledge among his junior colleagues, Soho pornographers and south London criminals that he was deeply, indeed rapaciously, corrupt.

Martin Short

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## How young Liam learnt that Protestants can be friends



Violence in the streets: a world away from Corrymeela.

Belief: Last week, just a few months before his fourteenth birthday, Liam Delaney met a Protestant for the first time in his life. The result was not at all what either had been conditioned to expect. Within a day the two had become firm friends, determined somehow to continue their companionship across the bitter sectarian divisions which scar ordinary life in Belfast and stand stubbornly in the way of any possible solution to the violence.

As a Roman Catholic and resident of Turf Lodge, unquestionably the most hard-line republican estate in the city, Liam had previously held rigid views about members of the opposite religion. "I thought all Prods were big and tough and only out to get us Catholics," he explained. "A few days here they are not really any different from us."

Describing his new friendship with boyish enthusiasm and not a little amazement, Liam went on: "To start with we talked a bit about religion. He knew about God, but he did not know who Our Lady was. He boasted that the Catholics in Belfast were outnumbered by the Protestants. But I told him that if the real fighting began, the Army from the south would come in on our side. But after a bit we did not bother with things like that, we were too busy having a good time."

Any friendship between teenagers of opposing religions would be unusual in Belfast, but this was even more so because of John's own family background. He lives in Glencairn, a bleak, Protestant housing estate which has seen more than its share of violence.

Glencairn is one of the most notorious recruiting grounds for extreme loyalist paramilitary groups and an area where a number of Catholics have been found murdered, some with their throats slashed from ear to ear in a brutally ritualistic fashion.

Not surprisingly, initial contacts between the two teenage friends did not take place in their home territories, areas which fear has ensured are as rigorously segregated as almost any part of the world.

It was one of a number of similarly heartening relationships formed when a group of families from the two estates spent last week on holiday at Corrymeela. Described by one community worker as "the twentieth-century equivalent of a hospice", it is a unique ecumenical reconciliation centre founded by the rugged Antrim cliffs, in surroundings which provide a complete contrast with the sordid back streets of Belfast 50 miles away.

For eight weeks every summer the centre arranges holidays for the young, deliberately selected from enclaves in the city which although adjacent are as remote to members of the opposite religion as any foreign country.

As well as providing relaxation for individuals, the carefully planned holidays are also designed to have a long term effect in bringing together men, women and children whose circumstances have turned into tribal enmities.

Relying on voluntary funds and often working at considerable personal risk, the organisers have established a network of small groups in every part of Belfast whose main purpose is to bolster the contacts made against hostile pressures from extremists.

Mr Peter McCluskey, a former Unionist politician who had charge of last week's party, remains convinced that the 11-year-old venture is influencing entrenched attitudes, although progress is necessarily slow and vulnerable to sudden increases in tension caused by the violence of everyday life.

"The main problem is not mixing the religions, but helping people to shake off the ghetto tensions which colour every aspect of their lives," he explained. "A few days here would convince anyone of what many of us already know, that without paramilitary pressure 90 per cent of the people in this province would be able to get on fine."

The distressing level of tension under which most Belfast citizens live is often forgotten in the daily coverage of incidents which has bred indifference, if not contempt because of its familiarity. Not one of the families briefly enjoying the blue-sky Antrim sunshine last week had escaped its experiences which most outsiders would find unbearable.

One woman in a mixed marriage had not seen her favourite brother for seven years although he lived less than a mile away, and a family of five children were fighting for themselves with a father in prison for terrorism and a mother in mental hospital.

Mrs Sandra Thompson, a 30-year-old looking Protestant housewife from Glencairn, said that the holiday had helped to mix happily with ordinary Catholics for the first time since 1969. "What I dread most is having to go home. My son, Andrew, has opened up after months of virtual silence which started when he discovered mutilated bodies near our gate," she explained.

Andrew Thompson, now 11, is one of thousands of Ulster children now regularly taking prescribed drugs. According to his mother he had been prescribed tranquillisers since the age of four. Both mother and son had given up their peaceful surroundings of Corrymeela, but Mrs Thompson, sceptical about how long the island mood would last, or if it would be able to follow up her newly formed acquaintance with a young Turf Lodge housewife.

"The lady is one of my friends. She has as much to me round to tea next week. I cannot see honestly when I will ever do to go."

Christopher Wall

## Putting poets on the shelf for posterity

Towards the end of 1877 Edison recorded Mary Had a Little Lamb. Since then, Arnold, Browning, Tennyson and Hardy have died; and it is unlikely that, between them, even an hour or so of their recordings remain.

I hold it as self-evident that this is a subject for regret, but one which, so far as present and future poets are concerned, would be neither difficult nor taxatious to mend.

Imagine 10 shelves, each 10ft long, holding 380 reels of 104in polystyrene recording tape. Had we, as a customary aspect of their publication, been able to record the roughly one and a half million lines of still-

wanted verse composed in English between 1300 and 1900 AD, that many tapes would retain them all with room to spare.

Today, the wholesale price of such tape is £5 a reel; three superior recording decks would cost £8,000; the construction of studio facilities about £3,000 more; which leaves the premises, the invention of a catalogue-retrieval system, the wages of the staff, an advance against royalties to each of the poets, and the annual running costs: perhaps £50,000 all told—rather less than the price of the laboratory doors on Concord.

The library need not be physically independent. An adequate foundation grant

might persuade the Institute of Recorded Sound to house and housekeep its stock together with the 200,000 discs, 10,000 tapes and other recordings of music, and the collected songs of British birds and locomotives already in its care.

And because, if comprehensive, the library's ability to earn a part of its own keep is based on the questions of copyright in performance and in reproduction should be sought at the outset.

I hope that by now any reader who recalls hearing or hearing of a cylinder cut by Hopkins or a disc by Kipling, say, is struggling to locate the echo.

Discoveries may follow the first librarian's appeal for historical stock.

The basis of the library will be its gradual acquisition of recordings by poets of their verse at the time of its publication. Should the practice become habitual, by 2077 we will have an interesting collection.

Printed texts will (at least for the present) continue to be the usual way of publishing verse. Near optimal system though it may be, print can represent verse only in part. To exclude certain factors involved in its composition because they cannot appear on a page is unintelligent.

How an author rhymed; what punctuation and lineage; the temporal values he gave to punctuation and lineage; how he projected his rhymical variety; what use he made of a famous type of line in relation to its use by his predecessors; what pace and pitch he chose; how, for instance, Milton scanned "Rocks, caves, lakes, fens, bogs, dens, and shades of death" as opposed to "Immutability, immortal, infinite", are things worth knowing.

Such questions are merely professional. Once founded the library will give much good pleasure to many people.

*Paradise Lost* entered the world not on the tip of Milton's nib but on that of his tongue. Shelley, they say, read in a harsh, unattractive voice. Tennyson played Celtic bard. Cummings, Lawrence, and Stevie Smith, on the other hand, are better heard than read. Kurt Schwitters' mid-language poem *Sneezing* can only be heard.

And there is always the text. How will the librarian select for his first accession? That is a risk such experts have to take. I would advise him to begin with the oldest.

Christopher Logue

## THE TIMES DIARY/PHS

### The long and short of success

I spent yesterday morning watching *Movie Maker's* 10 best amateur films of 1977. Two of them are good enough to be shown in cinemas—though, bearing in mind some of the commercial films I have suffered lately, may be this is a poor compliment.

The magazine's £500 first prize has gone to *The Worp Reaction*, made by Tony Trafford, of Reath, Derbyshire. It is a perfectly realized film, running for 27 minutes, and it tells how a mentally sub-normal youth assembles a load of scrap and, inexcitably, levitates it.

It is original, whimsical and touching and the cinema chiefs must make it a point of seeing it. The other "professions" amateur film I liked was a three and a half minute cartoon, *Four Views* by Sheila Graber.

Although her husband, Herbert Wilcox, has recently died, fans of Anna Neagle will be delighted to hear that she is shortly to return to the stage in the West End production of *Maggie*, the new musical version of *Barrie's* play *What Every Woman Knows*. The lyrics and music are by Michael Wild and the play will open in the provinces before coming on to the Shaftesbury Theatre. *Dame Anna* says that she will enjoy working in Billingham, Edinburgh and Newcastle before bringing the production to London.

### Cloak and axe

I had decided to give myself a rest, but the latest issue of *Spaceflight*, the British Interplanetary Society Journal, has forced me to change my mind. The issue must surely be the new world record for MMs: "Within two years of the first landing on the Moon... the sophisticated managerial machinery of NASA found itself the whipping boy of a government budget cut. Without a cause, it all but floundered. 'Project after project was cut under the new cloak of space worn by leaders who, a decade before, had ridden the champion horse of a technological boom.'"

Other more ominous clouds moved in on Nixon to deflect the credit, they say, need time to find his true resting place in history."

Two members of a Thames Water Authority working party on the possible restoration of salmon and sea trout to the River Thames are Mr Len Fisher and Mr Hugh Fish.

Tug of peace

We are about to repay part of our debt to China for having introduced us to tea, fireworks, silk and porcelain. At a fair and sports day on Highbury Fields, London, on September 4, the

Society of Anglo-Chinese Unions will introduce us to the apple-bobbing, egg and sp races, and coconut shies.

The students who are invited to field a tug of team. We shall see how revolutionary thought can be pulled together.

Under the title *Antony and Cleopatra* on a poster in the Midlands, a wag has written: "The biggest asp disaster in the world."

### No entree

Diners' tales, like fishers should be treated with circumspection. These two

A reader ordered a rare, at a Yorkshire restaurant. The waiter returned 15 minutes and said: "Sorry, sir, but rare steak off today."

A notice in the bar at cricket ground *The Lion* says: "Gentlemen—if you be served in this bar, be dressed above the

"London Vampire Bat Exposed" said a *Piccadilly Circus* newspaper poster. Alongside it was another saying: "Thirty Beings Grounded."

The rich aromatic, bittersweet chunks of Frank Cooper's Oxford Marmalade have made the British breakfast a matter of envy the world over. Ever since Mrs Cooper filled the first jars in 1874, the men of Oxford have spread its fame in the tropics, the New World as far as the Antarctic and Everest itself.

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FRANK COOPER'S  
"OXFORD"  
Coarse Cut  
MARMALADE

### Vole begins its quest for country persons

That heroic campaigner for real life the writer Richard Boston, is to launch a magazine called *The Vole*. The title is derived from Boot's famous words in *Scoop*, where Evelyn Waugh has his anti-hero say, "feathers footed through the flashy fens passes the queuing vole".

Not surprisingly, the new magazine will concentrate on country matters—Mr Boston insists that the title is ironic, since the vole is a creature of the city. His argument for the venture is that all Britons are country persons at heart. Which may, or may not, explain the initial print order of a mere 20,000 copies.

*The Vole's* main concern will be with conservation and the environment. Mr Boston concedes that these are areas already covered by other publications, but he believes that the wide interest in them is a symptom of a new approach to life—an approach that he intends to reflect in his journal, the first issue of which is scheduled for September.

The vicar of a London W13 church, looking for a replacement curate, promises in his parish magazine to "leave" no stone unturned in his search.

### Lazy man's aid? It's a debatable point

I have always thought that seeing the other fellow's point of view should be second nature for investigative writers. But I have not known all that many who practise it. A notable exception is a brilliant colleague of mine who has just put his talent for seeing both sides of an argument to excellent use. Michael Jacobson, broadcaster and former foreign correspondent, has edited the sixteenth edition of *Fres and Cons* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, £1.95p). This

### And this is Ron enjoying a camp at Terminal 29

is the debater's bible, the for and against of everything from immigration to spelling reform. If you wanted to be churlish, you could say that by making such a thorough job of listing opposed views, you remove the incentive for other people to indulge in debate for themselves. I would dissent from that view. It is strategy that wins; wars; all that Mr Jacobson has done is to choose the battlefield and supply the ammunition.

And this is Ron enjoying a camp at Terminal 29





## WHICH BOMB IN SOUTH AFRICA?

South Africa was many years ago identified as an industrial country which would be capable of making nuclear weapons by the late seventies. But there seems no reason to reject the denials of the South African Government that they intend to test one. France has twice sent representations about it, and Germany has contributed the suggestion that the Republic should sign the non-proliferation self-denying ordinance. It is difficult to see what advantage South Africa would obtain from a test explosion, and it is not difficult to see why it would gain little from signing the treaty. Mr Vorster may possibly clarify the position today.

It is possible for South Africa to possess all the elements of a reliable atomic bomb without needing to test it, as indeed Israel is widely thought to have. The pertinent question to ask is whether, militarily or diplomatically, a bomb would be to South Africa, compared, for example, with Israel. No doubt a number of verkramp members of the National Party would get an unthinking emotional lift out of a demonstration that South Africa, too, possessed and could make the "ultimate weapon". But for what targets would it be designed? If South Africa's problem in the next few years is a

black insurrection of some sort, a nuclear bomb is useless to contain it—nor would it overcome the African mentality of this day and age. If the notion is that it would deter unfriendly neighbours—such as a Marxist Zimbabwe and Mozambique—from providing guerrilla bases, it is nonsense; nobody has used the nuclear deterrent for any such purpose. Moreover, to pose it as a threat in Africa presupposes a means of delivery.

On the other hand, South Africa is extremely vulnerable to counter-threats of nuclear retaliation: all its cities are within range of Russian nuclear submarines, for example. Whichever way the sum is added up, a South African nuclear arsenal makes no sense, and its possession would greatly increase convictions in the West, as well as in Africa, that pressure must be increased upon Pretoria to abandon its version of apartheid, as the basis of white supremacy, and move to power-sharing of some kind between all the races.

Mr R. F. Botha, the foreign minister, on his return from talks with Mr Vance and Dr Owen in London about Rhodesia, said that his government is increasingly convinced that "what Britain and the United States wanted of us would lead to our destruction". Evidently

apartheid as well as Rhodesia was discussed in London. Mr Botha was resisting western pressure for political change in South Africa, which was stepped up at the meeting in Vienna between Mr Mondale and Mr Vorster, who parted not the best of friends.

This pressure is taking several forms, including—at last—an arms embargo. Mr Guiringaud assured Africans on his recent trip, which ended so undiplomatically with a rowdy reception in Tanzania, that France was supplying no more arms of the type that can be used in civil warfare, and the Germans have again denied that they supply anything. South Africa is, by dint of past purchases, well armed; but these statements underline her isolation. It may be that the French and German governments have rushed them out in the fear that they will be blamed for complicity if South Africa tests a bomb. No doubt South Africa will reserve its sovereign rights to do so, but a bomb still would be counter-productive. Mr Vorster's problem is that his new political proposals for an interracial advisory council are plainly toothless, and have rightly been rejected. There is as yet no real sign of new thinking in Pretoria. The racial bomb meanwhile ticks away.

## UNEMPLOYMENT AS A CONTINUING PROBLEM

This month's unemployment figures show once again the upward trend which has been clearly apparent since the spring. The rise is less steep than during the great recession of 1975 but it provides a gloomy background to the Government's efforts to persuade unions of the need to continue the policy of caution on which it is set. That background is made more difficult by the fact that there is no real prospect that the unemployment rate among adults, which remains the best guide to trends in the unemployment rate as a whole, will start to fall or even stop rising for several months yet. Most forecasts would predict an increase of the order of 200,000 in the total before it shows any signs of levelling off. In the longer term, it will be asked whether it is realistic to think of averting unacceptable levels of inflation without pursuing policies which would cause the level of unemployment to rise even higher.

The driving motor behind the rise is the increase in the workforce. This is most obviously apparent in the large number of school-leavers who now move straight from the classroom to the dole queue with a frightening prospect of remaining unemployed for many months to come. Although school-leavers are most severely affected, however, the problem is not one particular to them. Moreover if better means were found to remove the bias which exists against school-leavers in the labour market it would have to be done at the price of making workers who already have jobs redundant.

The real problem which the country will have to come to terms with is that we have clearly moved into a period where high unemployment is a permanent feature of our economy and society. Long periods of unemployment will be the lot of many, and as the years go by it will become obvious that this affects all age groups. Attempts to end the problem by

reflation would be bound to fail. Even if a government were willing to sacrifice everything on the inflation front, the cushion provided to our balance of payments by North Sea oil is not thick enough to allow enough expansion to make such a policy feasible. The gap between the growth rate which we could sustain and the growth rate which we would need to restore full employment is too great to be bridged.

Some things can be done to make the problem more bearable. There should be an emphasis on retraining and the learning of new skills so that job opportunities are not thrown away needlessly for shortage of skilled workers. There must also be continuing attention to the problems of the disadvantaged regions, where the situation has deteriorated considerably. These measures, however, can only make the symptoms slightly less painful. The unpalatable truth is that for the disease itself there is no cure in sight.

## THE BALLOON OF SCOTTISH INDEPENDENCE

If all the British political parties with a significant following, the Scottish National Party comes nearest just now to presenting an impression of buoyancy and assurance. This impression is partly based on the relative remoteness of their prospect of assuming major responsibility or painful economic and social decisions, and partly on the signs of slackening momentum in their performance at the strict elections last spring. The party still controls only four out of 53 districts and is nowhere a dominant force in any major regional authority. But the air confidence remains and was yesterday when the party launched the autumn campaign which is intended to give a flying start in any early election campaign. The spirit of the campaign is straight over all the awkward tangles of the devolution into contemplation of the money and prosperity of independent Scotland. Of the party will not be taking a hand in the parliamentary bargaining over the fate of the Government's proposals for a Scottish assembly. But it is little faith that such an attempt to reconcile irreconcilables will ever lead to what it

would regard as a worthwhile end. It prefers to look towards the time when with a majority in the assembly or among Scottish MPs at Westminster, it can negotiate for something more substantial.

There is a danger in this. Much of the party's support has always come from voters who are less interested in independence (or even perhaps in devolution) than in casting their votes in a way that will focus anxious Westminster attention on Scotland and its problems. The latest unemployment figures show a rise in Scotland to a seasonally adjusted rate of 7.9 per cent, while the rate for Great Britain is 5.9 per cent. Evidence like this can only strengthen the SNP's attractions as a party of protest. But the more emphasis it puts on its ultimate ambitions, the more it risks losing the support of the faint-hearted. Fewer than 30 per cent of Scottish voters actually favour independence. To counteract this by dwelling colourfully on the alleged economic penalties of union with England, as the new campaign tends to, only risks appealing to the streak of primitive chauvinism in some of its supporters.

It is easy to see how arguments on similar lines could occupy

much of the attention of any Scottish assembly subordinate to Parliament. The new proposals for legislation that the Government made last month would be less likely to keep conflict simmering than the earlier Bill would have done, but any assembly financed by block grant with no power or responsibility of raising its own revenues will always be a forcing-house for grievances.

In the same way, the Government's continued insistence that the assembly must be elected on the first-past-the-post system would give the SNP an excellent chance of gaining a commanding majority in it with far less than half the votes. Mr William Wolfe claimed yesterday that the party would consider that it had a mandate to negotiate for independence as soon as it held 36 of the 71 Scottish parliamentary seats, regardless of the popular vote. That is the system under which we are governed at the moment," he declared. Even a single MP wishing to secede is free to ask, no doubt. No United Kingdom Government would be obliged to accept such pretensions. But a Scottish assembly making a similar demand on no more solid a basis would carry the appearance of much greater weight.

## Owner of the Stubbs

Mr G. E. Smith  
Are all journalists cads? That can be more despicable than publish the name of the owner of Stubbs paintings who has a generous gesture to the public by making his name known and telling that his wife was annoyed by disclosure. No public interest possibly be served except to the morals of journalism.

## ing offenders

the Director of the Howard for Penal Reform  
Mr Whitelaw's stress on the for non-custodial measures for offenders is welcome, but his (August 17) gives the impression that he is, and the courts, make a clear distinction between the small so-called "hard" who should be punished, and for whom need educational and social measures. The reality is, of course, more complicated: are both persistent offenders eligible or disturbed; some regard severe punishment as a of course, and so on.

## Disclosing tax returns

From Dr Anthony Joseph  
Sir, In general I agree with Sir Kenneth Corley's letter (August 13) regarding the views of trust in marriage apparently held by Sir Brainerd. However, the Government make far greater savings on buildings, and especially the

staffing, of institutions, secure or not. With adequate staffing, the cost is astronomical without it, the results are disastrous.

Mr Whitelaw, and other politicians, speak of the need for families to impose firm discipline. This is true of some, but many young people are in trouble because their parents simply do not know how to cope, or have listened to too many exhortations to strictness and hence inflicted excessive punishments or even turned their children out of the house.

Mr Whitelaw did, rightly, stress the need for individualized measures towards the end of his speech to NACRO; but in several recent speeches he has given prominence to talk of army-style "glasshouses", without, however, evidence (other than anecdotal) of their efficacy or their suitability in ordinary life. As a responsible politician he would be doing a service if he would place equally frequent stress on the complexity of the problem, and make people understand that wayward young people, even if temporarily sent away, will return to the community and remain its responsibility.

observing a valid point of the former: namely that husbands currently enjoy a full knowledge of their wife's income (since they have to make the tax returns, save in special circumstances) but the reverse is not true. Both husbands and wives should be treated equally in this respect.

ANTHONY JOSEPH, 25 Westbourne Road, Edgware, Middlesex.  
**A changing climate**  
From Mr David Edmundson  
Sir, Your leading article about the weather (August 19) makes odd reading to a resident of what is supposed to be the wettest part of England. Although we had a wet spring, it was still enjoying yet another beautiful summer, in which a repetition of last year's drought has been avoided by a few well-spaced days of rain. The last of these, over a fortnight ago, has saved the large number of us without mains water from anxiety about our water supplies; but our gardens need rain, frequently promised by the forecasters but never actually occurring.

## Banning of street demonstrations

From Superintendent Richard Wells  
Sir, Although it may seem ungrateful towards one who champions rights of police in demonstrations, I would take issue with Lord Duncan-Sanday's assertion (letter, August 17) that "all demonstration marches, without exception, should be banned".

It is not at all sure that simply because they are banned by law such marches would "happily be eliminated". Although it is likely that the irresponsible fringes would be deterred, a ban might well intensify the desire of even moderate citizens to take to the streets. The police are then—rights or no rights—the body responsible for dealing with what will be, in absolute terms, illegal with little chance of action.

Police training has in recent years sought to encourage the police officer to think in shades and degrees rather than in absolute terms. In the present situation that discretion is allowed to prevail. When the bricks and bottles begin to fly, although political philosophy does not rate high on the policeman's list of priorities, he nonetheless manages to retain a fairly clear and practical awareness of which demonstrators is the law-breaker in a group of protesters who are otherwise law-abiding and responsible.

In the same way, the electorate (of whom the policeman should be broadly representative) is able to watch demonstrators perform as skills marchers, revealing as a group a cause or an ideology, responsibility or irresponsibility alike. Having judged that performance, the electorate may then exercise its choice.

If all such marches are banned, the opportunity for Police and public to think in shades is starkly reduced if not eliminated. Nobody demonstrating is now absolutely wrong. And Police are absolutely right. That is a dangerous step towards a feed authority.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD WELLS, Superintendent, Hampshire Police Station, 261 Rosslyn Hill, NW3.

## Executions in Uganda

From Lady Daubeny and others  
Sir, It is with the greatest distress that we read in *The Times* of August 18 that Mark Sebuhli, Dan Kintu and John Male have been executed by a military firing squad in Uganda.

It is impossible to imagine this happening in any other country in the world. We feel that it is essential to make a formal protest. Yours truly,  
MOLLY DAUBENY, LADY DAUBENY, JUDITH DUNN, JUDITH DUNN, JUDITH DUNN, 26 Chester Square, SW1, August 20.

## Journalists' closed shop

From Mr E. Pannell  
Sir, Many provincial newspapers are now in danger of disruption by journalists who are trying to enforce a closed shop at Dartington. As Editor of the *Dartington & Stockton Times*, I engaged the young woman whose decision not to join the NUJ was the immediate cause of the strike by that union. It has not been possible to produce a normal newspaper since August 5, though we have been able to post news summaries in a number of communities in our area.

The attempt to enforce a closed shop here will be seen in better perspective if I tell you that the full editorial staff of the *Dartington & Stockton Times* has a simple majority of Institute of Journalists members and that of those who are members of the NUJ four are trainees.

My choice of editorial staff has been free of influence from any quarter and my staff have been quite free to join whichever union they wished. In producing a useful paper for the scattered towns and villages of North Yorkshire and South Durham, we depend upon our readers for much of the news content. My own freedom of action in running the newspaper is complete.

All these freedoms will be destroyed by a closed shop leading to a monopoly of news. This, for me and for most of my staff, is too high a price to pay for extra headlines. Yours faithfully,  
E. PANSELL, Editor, *Dartington & Stockton Times*, PO Box No 14, Priestgate, Darlington.

## Dealing with confrontation over pay

From the General Secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association  
Sir, It is not a novel situation for strike action by a group of workers to be indicted in a *Times* editorial. On this occasion the action of our members has been described as "petulant and opportunistic". It would be helpful for the *Times* to consider the circumstances in which they would consider industrial action by workers to be significant and principled.

I am grateful that you have brought out in your editorial much of the factual background to the dispute but there are two points where I believe you misunderstand the nature of the agreement reached in 1975.

You say that "Agreements in mid-1975... were made in an unrealistic atmosphere". This was not true of the Air Traffic Control Assistants 1975 pay agreement. The agreement was based upon a claim submitted in 1972 which was based upon changes in job responsibilities for the Assistant over a period of years. As ex-chairman of the A.T.C.A. Lord Boyd Carpenter said in a letter to the Government in April, 1976: "The job evaluation exercise was completed towards the end of the year and showed that there had in fact been a considerable increase in the responsibilities of the Air Traffic Control Assistants as a whole over the years."

Secondly you argue there should be no question of backdating the pay increase. This is not a question because this would be an invitation for everybody "to reach for the last two years". I do not see how this can be so. The fact that our members were not backdated the pay increase of 1975 means they were particularly ill equipped to cope with the drop in living standards that most British people have suffered during wage restraint. Justice therefore demands that they should receive the terms of the 1975 agreement as originally negotiated.

Yours sincerely,  
KENNETH R. THOMAS, General Secretary, Civil and Public Services Association, 215 Balham High Road, SW17.

## Rules of pronunciation

From Professor Alan S. C. Ross  
Sir, Mrs Wright tells us that English "is particularly rich in alternative pronunciations of equal authority" (*The Times*, August 19, 1977). I do not think that this is so; comparatively few words have two equally acceptable alternative pronunciations. At all events, my book *How to Pronounce* (1970) does not point to very many. Certainly controversy is one (stress on first or second syllable). And *fanciful* must be another; the stress is on the second syllable, but the abbreviation of the word shows that it can also be on the first—otherwise the abbreviation would be *fan* and not *fan*. By the way, the word *Byzantine* seems to hold the record for the number of acceptable alternative pronunciations.

Yours etc,  
ALAN S. C. ROSS, 37 Phoenix Way, Southwick, Sussex, August 19.

## Housing Green Paper

From Mr Bernard Kilroy  
Sir, In saving that the Housing Green Paper has ducked the main issue in its first section, Mr Alex Henney is right. But he did not crystallise its paradox. The Green Paper says that the numerical housing shortage is ending and that the housing problem now affects a diminishing minority on households or houses. Why, then, are the Exchequer's subsidy bill, the price of houses and the proportion of capital funds absorbed by housing all set to go on increasing in real terms for the next decade? Such a contradiction makes it extremely unconvincing for the Green Paper to argue that positive changes are not, after all, needed in the existing system, as Anthony Crossland believes. The Green Paper shows such little willingness to look these central issues straight in the face.

On subsidies, the background story is the DOE's Review (as disclosed by *The Guardian* last month) showed that the cost of general assistance in subsidies or mortgage tax relief would together increase by some 30 per cent in real terms over the next decade to some £2,000 million annually to some £3,000 million. The trend is not reversed because, in spite of the reduction of tables in the Green Paper, the DOE's estimate of subsidies (TV), no subsidy forecast has been published.

The Green Paper's proposals are unlikely to reduce the original projections although there would now be some shift in proportions from the public to the private sector. How can one have faith in the belief that subsidies will only increase slowly if interest rates remain high? For the original calculations were also presumably made with similarly modest assumptions about future interest rates.

On house prices, the Green Paper itself admits that they are likely to rise moderately in real terms (TV Ch 3) as rent income rises slowly and, with them, housing demand.

to settle the difficulty without breaching the vital principles of the current income policy including, presumably, the 12-month rule. There remains a clear impression that the Government might prefer a fight of this sort with a small white-collar union of technical specialists as yet inexperienced in the difficult business of confrontation and in circumstances where the greatest emotional hostility from the public is likely to be aroused.

To this situation should be added the press reports of a confidentially compiled and circulated list of small employers who have broken the rules generally outlined by the Government, accepted by the TUC and certainly also by the CBI and responsible public opinion. To these employers severe sanctions are being apparently applied by several government departments and local authorities as purchasers without any formal, public and objective examination of the facts of each case. These circumstances have all the makings of a thoroughly confusing situation with critically dangerous underpinnings of bureaucratic dictation which have no place in our society, at least of all in the field of responsible industrial relations.

One of the best features of the work of the Pay Board, of which I was privileged to be a part-time member, and perhaps the only one which might have endured had it not been for the Conservative Government at the time in an attempt to deal rapidly with the dispute between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers, was the recommendation to set up a Relativities Board. The incoming Labour Government, possibly equally understandably, rejected the specific conclusions regarding the miners' dispute and discarded the Pay Board machinery. This present dispute with the air traffic control assistants—and others which may follow, mainly in the public sector, such as the police, the firemen, the miners again, the railwaymen and even doctors and nurses—represent precisely the range of issues with which such a procedure was designed to deal, publicly and objectively.

To establish some machinery along these lines still seems likely to be the most practical course to follow. This would not only achieve compromise solutions to these comparatively few but deep-seated difficulties arising from changing relativities in the public sector, but also would reaffirm more generally the policy of incomes restraint to which most employers and employees—not to mention the Government, the CBI and the TUC—are only too ready to agree, provided the basis is fair and sustainable. The sound arguments which can be accepted by those concerned.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES BLAIR-CUNYNGHAME, Chairman, National and Commercial Banking Group Ltd, 36 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

because of its high income elasticity. Any danger that there could be a surge in house prices would, it says, be prevented by arrangements which will be made for regulating mortgage advances. How can the Green Paper make a crucial assumption that the market can be contained by administrative measures, so obviating the need for fiscal adjustments? It fails to recognize the existence of purchasing power which can operate independently if incomes do rise substantially (as a result, say, of pay increases or North Sea oil).

The Green Paper shows too little appreciation of the need for a housing market. Its analysis is "two-dimensional": either of price/income/loss ratios of different categories of buyers at a single date or of averages of single groups over long periods. It ignores the fact that earlier DOE published studies on housing "chains" and mortgages, by showing that the gearing mechanisms change in response to economic or demographic cycles, only then reveal that such an independent perspective is not to be found; that it remains in reserve when the market is slack (as in 1970) and is exerted to the full when the market heats up (as in 1972/73); and that it can operate in a large extent independently of the regulatory measures on which the Green Paper puts so much faith.

On sources of funds, the Green Paper is more candid. It admits (TV Ch 7) that over the next decade and on existing grounds (ie, without taking into account any change in demand as a result of its proposals or of spontaneous pressures), the volume of funds needed to finance house purchases transactions would have to increase from some £4,000 million net per year to some £6,000 million net per year. The Green Paper expresses some anxiety about whether these funds will be forthcoming without special arrangements—as well it might, given the rapid rate at which the demand for house purchase funds has risen over the last decade. It does not, however, raise the question whether such a trend can eventually cause problems of competition with the demands for funds for other purposes—surely a major issue in such a large proportion of house purchase funds are for the purpose of refinancing existing houses and a little for new production.

Yours faithfully,  
BERNARD KILROY, 104 Princes House, Kensington Park Road, W11.

## Bowling analysis

From Don Gregory Murray  
Sir, It has been customary in compiling a bowler's analysis to credit him with the number of wickets he has taken, and on the debit side to record the number of runs scored by batsmen off his bowling. Elizabeth to account has been taken of the no balls and wides he has conceded. By these extras he is responsible for adding to the batsmen's total. Should they not be added to the number of runs he has conceded?

Yours faithfully,  
A. GREGORY MURRAY, Downside Abbey, Stratton-on-the-Avon, Bath.

## Value of regular homework

From Mr J. W. Barrett  
Sir, As head of a comprehensive school with 1,600 pupils I cannot let Roald Dahl's views about homework (August 20) pass without comment.

Throughout this year of the "great debate" we have had to put up with a large number of unfounded generalizations from well-known personalities who feel competent to dabble in education and whose views appear in correspondence columns because they are well known in other fields. It simply is not true that all comprehensive schools do not give regular homework; in recent years I have taught in such schools on the South Coast, the North East and now on the East coast, and the value and necessity of giving regular homework has been recognized by all the teachers concerned.

Obviously there are good and bad comprehensive schools. Our school is lucky to be in an area where we get a good cross-section of society and have a stable and dedicated staff. These conditions are reflected in our recent "A" level results where we obtained an 83 per cent pass rate from 124 subject entries. This could not have been achieved at home; had not been so regular and conscientiously marked by staff. There are also good and bad public and grammar schools; I have been a GCE examiner in mathematics for several years and I can assure you that there is a tremendous variation in standards of achievement from such schools.

As I am writing this letter I notice that my young daughter who attends a state school is reading one of Roald Dahl's books. The television set remains firmly switched off by choice. Yours faithfully,  
J. W. BARRETT, The Lindsey School, Cleethorpes, South Humberside, August 20.

From Miss Sarah Tatum  
Sir, No homework, says Roald Dahl? (August 20). I am 13 and I go to Haverstock comprehensive school. It has a set homework timetable. We all have a little book called a "day book". In this we write down our homework for each night. (There is a minimum for each year group.)

It is like a diary. In the front it gives the homework set-up, school rules, holidays, etc. At the end of each week our parents sign it, then our tutor signs it. Our teachers do take the trouble to mark our homework.

Roald Dahl has spoken to children from comprehensive schools who say that they get no homework. Are they pulling his leg?

My mother went to a public school; she got too much homework. As my mother serves me, I am anxious for children to work such long hours? Yours faithfully,  
Sarah Tatum, Friends House, Euston Road, NW1.

## 'Enigma Variations'

From Mrs A. A. Kirtick  
Sir, With the greatest respect to Mr Raymond Leppard and his discovery of a similarity between the theme of Elgar's *Enigma Variations* and the theme of C. V. Stanford's *Requiem*, I should like to point out a very much stronger resemblance between the Stanford theme and the Credo of Beethoven's *Mass Solemnis*. Indeed, they are almost identical.

Elgar must have known the *Mass Solemnis*, and this would surely have been a much more likely source of inspiration for the "Enigma" theme—if, that is, any such source is deemed necessary.

It does seem to me that any similarity between the Elgar and either of the other themes is quite fortuitous. The "Enigma" theme is in a minor key and the other two major, and the rhythm, especially in the second bar, is totally different. Yours faithfully,  
A. A. KIRTICK, 31 Barn Way, Wembley Park, Middlesex, August 20.

From Mr David Mellor  
Sir, I was surprised the "revelation" concerning Raymond Leppard's theory of the origins of Elgar's *Enigma Variations* was accompanied by a page stating as it is, it is by no means new. On Thursday, October 19, 1972, Mr Leppard conducted the LPO in a performance of the *Enigma* at the Royal Festival Hall. Before the performance he announced his "Stanford theory" to the assembled audience, and then took the LPO through the Stanford theme. The "revelation" received a polite ripple of applause (and no gasps) and I am sure to say, if my memory serves me right, was passed by at least one leading critic the next day with the words: "Not good enough, Mr Leppard".

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID MELLOR, 16 Charrwell, 30 Parkside, SW19, August 20.

From Mr Miles Amherst  
Sir, Stanford's *Requiem* was performed in Cambridge in 1952 by the C.M.S. Choir, conducted by Boris Ord. My memory serves me right, the *Enigma* and the *Requiem* theme was remarked on at the time. Yours faithfully,  
MILES AMHERST, 10 The Abbey School, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire, August 20.

## The spread of kissing

From the Rev Jay Lennard  
Sir, "Greet one another with the kiss of peace." (Romans 16 v 16.) How I wish I could have relished writing to *The Times*! Yours, etc,  
JAY LENNARD, Birkbank Station Cottage, Kilsno, Scotland, August 22.

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## Civil servants with their heads in the clouds

This week's guest column is by airline captain Omar Malik.

Heroes of the Air are no longer wanted. Today the regular and safe operation of aeroplanes is the product of a complex and very costly process, the final stage of which is in the hands of the pilot. The flying skills required of him are probably neither greater nor less than were required of previous generations of pilots, but the earlier attributes of faith and hope have been supplanted by that of technical knowledge, and the earlier requirement for courage, particularly the blind variety, is anachronism. An airline pilot is now an air-borne managing director; his duty is to obviate the need for heroics, not to indulge in them.

Both the internal systems of aircraft—flight controls, instrumentation, navigation computers, et al, and the external support systems—engineering, air traffic control, flight planning and so on, have so increased in complexity that they are comprehensible only to the appropriate specialist. The pilot understands little of the internal workings of the systems; he concentrates his attention upon extracting from them the outputs he requires for the progress of his flight.

Systems do not respond to individualistic approaches but to the correct set of inputs. Hence the total domination of our lives by standard operating procedures, flying manuals and checklists, (we now carry checklists of the checklists). This systemization is a mixed blessing; without it we could not cope with modern aircraft, with it the pilot's task has become more demanding. In addition to the traditional need for flying accuracy, has come a requirement to sort through a mass of data continuously presented and using it to review and update the available courses of action. This involves continually switching attention from the immediate task of maintaining the correct flight-path to the long-term task of obtaining an expeditious arrival at destination.

Any failing of the total system, whether of aircraft manufacture, of maintenance, of air-field facility or of air traffic control must be supervised by the human skill of the pilot. If he is presented with a complex of deficiencies which is beyond his capacity to absorb, then the safe progress of the aircraft is compromised. Hence pilots' increasing concern with the administration of aviation.

The manufacture of aircraft and the operation of airlines are matters of national importance.

Control has therefore moved steadily into the hands of government departments—the Department of Trade, the Civil Aviation Authority and the British Airports Authority; it is therefore passing from the operators and manufacturers to the civil servants and the politicians. The issue raised is not that of nationalization, but of the increasing remoteness of those who enact the rules from those who have to apply them. Escalating costs, national interests and political overtones constitute greater pressures upon the authorities than pilots can exert. It is doubtful whether administrative expediency will be the better servant of air-travellers.

The Department of Trade and the Civil Aviation Authority have few ex-airline pilots on their staffs. In the absence of practical experience, an understanding of airline operation could be reached with intellect and open-mindedness—but these are not the attributes most characteristic of politicians, civil servants or wartime RAF officers. Further, the sincerity of official consultation processes in aviation are suspect.

Last year the CAA distinguished itself by prosecuting a pilot for an air traffic violation which he allegedly committed in the air shortly before he took off. He was acquitted. Pilots' hours of derision would have been louder had the farce not been at their, and the taxpayers' expense.

A growing problem is the proliferation of warning systems. It seems that each time an administrator thinks of pilots' fallibility (often) or each time a pilot makes a mistake (seldom), a new warning system appears in the cockpit. The barrage of noise and coloured lights to which we are subjected in order to draw attention to a hazard and to prompt remedial action is less likely to elicit the Standard Response than an anguished shriek. The New York Fire Brigade is a worthy body but few would find its passage across their office desk an aid to calm thought. Now the CAA has added a requirement for a Ground Proximity Warning System (five modes for five different ways of hitting the ground; unfortunately there are six). Installation of this system by January 1, 1977 was mandatory. Contact with reality has led to a year's waiver.

Mandatory Occurrence Reporting (which requires a pilot to supply his superiors and the CAA a written report of his mistakes) was introduced by the CAA at the same time as the US authorities abandoned it as a demonstrated failure. If instead we had anonymous reporting and a guarantee of adequate administrative rectification the system would be both respected and productive.

The pattern is of enactions which, even if well-intentioned, are ill-judged. Resources are devoted to trivia, apparently in preference to the serious but difficult problems. Air transport is a matter of public interest of which the authorities are the guardians. However passengers are accompanied into the air by pilots, not by the authorities. This might suggest that the public interest is even closer to our hearts than to those of the administrators.

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Every two years a small accounting takes place in the back offices of children's book specialists. Figures are scrutinized, books are balanced and current reputations are rung up on various national registers. It is all to do with the biennial award of two Hans Christian Andersen Medals, given by the International Board on Books for Youth, in the course of which each country involved must nominate for consideration one author and one illustrator whose total contribution to children's literature might qualify as "lasting".

From the terms of the award it would seem that the salient feature here is the quality of texts and illustrations in themselves, so—in theory—it should not be too difficult for national committees to put forward a couple of names that will make sense to the international jury. But, in practice, the procedure may well start to tangle itself up in extra-literary debates. How far ought one to modify one's decision in the light of knowledge—real or assumed—about foreign response to an author or illustrator's work? How far may foreign judges be influenced by the existence of translations? And can such translations be trusted to represent the author fairly? And how on earth, anyway, will an international jury be able to compare a book of Japanese poems with a turgid tale of social deprivation in Düsseldorf?

Recalling my own experience as a member of the British nominating committee in 1975 I must say that the final effect of arguing about these imponderables is, in fact, to make you return

to first principles and choose nominees for their quality *tout court*. Nevertheless, although I will happily defend our decision then to put forward the names of Edward Ardizzone and William Mayne (and I would not change them now) it is easy enough to see that they must have nonplussed the international electoral college. Where are the great splodges of paint so necessary to a truly artistic picture book? And where are the insights into socio-political realities? All those quiet drawing—all that fantasy—these English are so refined!

Well this year it is good to see that the British committee have again argued from the point of view of qualitative achievement, and of the two names that they have singled out the illustrator, Charles Keeping, should meet with more than national acclaim. Indeed, when Mr Keeping's name was previously put forward in 1973 he received high commendation from the main jury, and there can be no doubt that his work is more comprehensible to many Continental critics than that of artists closer to "the English tradition". His black-and-white drawing in books like *The God Beneath the Sea* (Kestrel) is immensely forceful, and his use of colour, while not exactly "great splodges" is expansive and expressionist in a way that meets the European vogue for painting rather than illustration in children's books. (In a book like his recent *Wasteground Circus*, published by Oxford University Press, he even gives to colour some of the storytelling power normally given to line. It is an interesting example of

his constant quest for new means of expression.)

But if Charles Keeping stands as a nominee justifiable on both critical and "internationalist" grounds, I wonder if the same is true of the author, Alan Garner? Like Charles Keeping, Mr Garner is a forceful executant (and their two talents met perfectly in *Elidor*—still Alan Garner's most successful attempt at blood myth and story) but there is about his writing an individuality as uncompromising as that of his predecessor in the Andersen stakes William Mayne.

This may not be apparent in his earliest books, *The Weirdstone of Brisingamen* and *The Moon of Gomrath* (published like most of his original work, by Collins). These are direct, fast-moving, fairly conventional stories about baneful supernatural powers; but, with hindsight, one can see in them preoccupations which come to dominate his subsequent work. Indeed, one of the fascinating aspects of Alan Garner's development as a writer is the way in which each book seems to be a preparation for the one that is to follow.

The preoccupations now discernible in these early books may crudely be described as landscape and language. *The Weirdstone* is sub-titled "a tale of Alderley", and one of the distinguishing features of it and its companion volume was the immediacy with which they brought an actual location to life; then, despite the inexperience of the beginner craftsman, there was also in the writing of these books an urge towards exactness of expression,

whether of description or of the conversation of Alderley farmers, wizards and shape-shifters.

As Alan Garner's work has progressed these characteristics can be seen more clearly as part of a profound concern for history.

It is not history in the schoolroom sense (although the Roman-British and Civil War scenes in *Red Shift* have more to contribute to such a thing than ever textbook did); and it is not "working-class" history in the tendentious modern interpretation of that term. It is history coming up through the bones of the land, or flowing through the rhythms of a sentence, casting the people of a locality, for good or ill, in the mould of their own landscapes.

*The Owl Service* and *Red Shift*, despite moments of outstanding perception, were flawed in their construction—but, perhaps because of his work on two remarkable anthologies for Hamish Hamilton: *The Book of Goose* and *The Gutter*, Alan Garner has come to a richer sense of the part played by folklore in the texture of narratives. Since the publication of *The Gutter* in 1975 his art has reached new heights in the two short tales: *The Stone Book* and *Tom Fobbe's Day*.

Like the best work of William Mayne these two books seem to lie beyond any making. They were just there, in some stratum of the Cheshire countryside, and Alan Garner, by a fortunate magic, has brought them to the light of day. They combine direct, accessible accounts of child experience (Mary climbing ladders on St Philip's steeple in *The Stone Book*) with closely realized detail of one place at one time—so that when, at the end of *Tom Fobbe's Day*, he writes of young William sledging alone down a hill: "The line did hold. Throbbled hand and eye, block force and loom to the hill and all that he owned." Alan Garner encapsulates both the fact of a tale and the warrant for its telling. To the citizens of Chorley, and, indeed, of the British Isles, it will have a potency all its own. One wonders what the mosaic international jurors will make of it all.

Brian Alderson

● The British HCA Committee has also named Errol Le Cain's *Thorn Rose* (Faber) and William Mayne's *A Year and a Day* (Hamish Hamilton) as works of especial merit published during the last two years, and has named Anthea Bell an outstanding translator for her work on Christine Wieding's *The Cucumber King* (Abelard Schuman).

● Left: Charles Keeping illustrates Alan Garner. A drawing from *Elidor* (Collins).



## The bright lights taste comes to Telford.

When the Cinzano people decided to bottle their famous vermouth themselves in Britain, they went determinedly about the business of finding the best possible location for their new project. It had to fulfil several important requirements: for instance, it had to provide a pleasant home environment for the valued Cinzano work-force; it had to be in the right situation for a distribution centre; and it had to offer a welcome in the form of assistance and co-operation towards industrial investment—such as Cinzano was proposing.

After a thorough search, they chose Telford—where their U.K. bottling and distribution complex was

officially opened on 1st July. So now all Britain's Cinzano is being bottled at Telford.

Dr. Eduardo Ferrero, Managing Director of Cinzano (U.K.) says: "Our decisions on choosing a site were based on many factors, such as location, availability of labour, and price. On balance, Telford offered us the best deal we saw. Telford's assistance—not only from the straight industrial aspects—has been considerable, and I would most certainly recommend anyone considering a business move to look closely at what Telford has to offer."

The trend towards Telford is summed up in Dr. Ferrero's comments. So if you're thinking of moving, expanding, or just opening—think Telford. It offers a great deal—and a great future. Post the coupon, or contact:

Bob Tilmouth, Commercial Director

**Telford Development Corporation**

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Advertising: is the improvement all a display? page 21

# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS



### Leyland offers Longbridge 32pc pay rises but insists on productivity first

by Clifford Webb

Leyland Cars management today rejected demands by 1000 workers at their Longbridge car plant for a wage increase of 47 per cent or £31 a week.

But they will make counter proposals which could amount to an extra £20 or 32 per cent, or the next two years.

Company executives will insist, however, that the 10 of this substantial increase will only be paid after stated productivity increases and pay rises have been achieved and beforehand as the Longbridge men are insisting. And offer will still be subject to management approval through TUC.

It is understood that Leyland will offer a basic increase of 8 per cent within the framework of the 10 per cent guide.

On the present average of £62, this would mean a rise of £5.

There would be another 56 to a week (depending on job) to bring Longbridge into line with higher paid plants in the group.

Initially they are offering incentive payments in return for productivity. A figure of 6 has been suggested as the easily attainable pay-off.

With the parity and incentive has already been decided in detail and agreed in principle by the union-management working party which has been concerned with industrial relations and pay reforms since 1975.

The Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions has described the proposals developed within the working party as "representing the best approach to the problems of Leyland Cars".

Since the confederation represents all the manual unions within Leyland it is difficult to see how the TUC can do other than recommend their approval to the Government.

The big problem now facing Mr Derek Whitaker, Leyland Cars managing director, and Mr Geoffrey Whelan, his industrial relations chief, is how to ensure that these counter-proposals receive a fair hearing on the shop floor.

Formal negotiations will have to be conducted through the joint shop stewards' committee at Longbridge, which is headed by Mr Derek Robinson, the AUEW convenor and a prominent member of the Communist Party.

Mr Robinson has already stated publicly that for cooperation with productivity improvements which will bring Longbridge up to the level of the best continental companies, his members "were contented" wages now—not after they have kept their end of the bargain.

The probable solution—one that Mr Whitaker has adopted before—is an explanatory leaflet posted to all employees. Meanwhile there are guarded hopes that the Longbridge strike will be settled today. A new company offer will be put to a mass meeting of the 12,000 toolmakers involved in the seven-week stoppage.

Lucas is offering a £3 a week increase in bonus payments (double its last offer), a single payment of £100 a head for money lost in the bonus dispute before the strike began, and the setting up of a working party to produce a new bonus scheme within six months.

The toolmakers have demanded £5 a week and when the 60 shop stewards considered the latest offer yesterday, they refused to indicate whether they would recommend a return to work.

Resulting shortage of electrical components has stopped production of three Leyland car ranges, and made about 3,500 car workers idle in addition to the 9,500 laid off at Lucas.

Output of Jaguar cars is threatened by a wages strike and a shortage of steering parts. Some 1,200 men are on strike for another £20 a week at Jaguar's Radford, Coventry, engine plant. A further 600 have been laid off, and engine production is at a standstill.

At the Browns Lane assembly plant about 1,000 are laid off because of a strike at a steering parts manufacturer. The 3,000 labour force at Browns Lane have refused to join their Radford colleagues on strike and have voted heavily to accept the company's phase two offer of 5 per cent backdated to April when the previous agreement expired.

Today employees at both plants will receive the full backdated increase in their pay packet whether they like the offer or not.

### £36m Ocean order at Scott Lithgow

By Peter Hill Industrial Correspondent

Britain's shipbuilding industry received a £36m boost yesterday against the background of a continued world recovery in the volume of shipping orders.

The Liverpool-based Ocean Transport & Trading Group has ordered three fast cargo liners from the Lower Clyde group of Scott Lithgow, which now forms part of British Shipbuilders, the new state organization.

In the last 10 years Ocean has built its new ships almost exclusively in overseas yards, and the placing of the British contract comes after considerable behind-the-scenes pressure on the British shipping industry to channel as many new orders as possible to domestic yards.

These efforts have been greatly enhanced by the availability of government subsidy finance in the form of the Shipbuilding Intervention Fund.

The fund, approved officially by the European Commission at the beginning of this month, was established to enable United Kingdom yards to close the price gap between their prices and those of overseas yards through subsidies.

Since the fund was introduced about 90 per cent of all contracts placed in the United Kingdom have qualified for intervention fund aid, equivalent usually to no more than 12 per cent of the total contract price.



Sir Lindsay Alexander: company pleased with British orders.

Ocean's contract will probably involve about £4.3m from the fund.

Earlier this year, Sir Lindsay Alexander, Ocean's chairman, gave a clear indication that orders would be placed in the United Kingdom in the course of this year.

In the past 10 years—apart from tugs and other small vessels—Ocean has placed orders for only three ships of any significant size in Britain,

and Scott Lithgow's tender was the lowest received from a number of yards both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

The Ocean chairman said yesterday that the company was pleased to be able to order the ships in Britain and play its part in supporting the shipbuilding industry.

Mr C. D. Lennox Conyngham, Ocean director, said the Lower Clyde yard had quoted the best price possible for the three ships, taking into account delivery date, contract price, financing terms, ease of building supervision and the view taken on future currency fluctuations.

Work on the ships will start immediately, and they are due for delivery in the second half of 1979 and the first three months of 1980.

The new ships, each of 20,000 tons deadweight, will be multipurpose cargo liners capable of carrying both containers and bulk cargoes, and will probably be operated in the group's West African trades by Elder Dempster Lines.

Welcoming the orders, Mr A. Ross Belch, managing director of Scott Lithgow, said the work was vitally important for the Lower Clyde area, and would provide the equivalent of one year's employment at the group's Greenock yards.

He referred to the "very difficult" time being experienced by the shipbuilding

industry throughout the world. The industry was underlined in the latest quarterly survey published by Lloyd's Register of Shipping last night.

It showed that world order books had continued to decline, and had dropped to the lowest point since September, 1968.

During the last quarter—to the end of June—the world order book fell by nearly 5.6 million tons gross to a total of slightly less than 46 million tons gross.

More ominously, the survey noted that overall order intake in the first half of the year—6.7 million tons—was less than 50 per cent of the total output in that period, which amounted to 14.1 million tons.

Lloyd's also stated that only 18 per cent of the total tonnage on order throughout the world was for delivery after 1978.

It is against this background that the principal world shipbuilding industries are now engaged in a bitter struggle to capture new orders to preserve jobs by taking orders at considerable losses but cushioned by government subsidies.

Ocean shares improved. For the six months to June 30 Ocean Transport & Trading yesterday announced pre-tax profits of £26.1m against £15.3m last year on turnover up from £182.6m to £241.5m. The shares improved 4p to 153p.

Financial Editor, page 21

### No state aid to cover the blanket makers

An application by Sona Consultants, the small London company to which the financially distressed Bond Worth carpet group sold the Moderna blankets enterprise and gross controversy, has failed to obtain state assistance for reviving Moderna's factory at Mythenquay, West Yorkshire.

Over 300 workers at the Moderna plant lost their jobs after the Sona takeover, which involved Bond Worth in a heavy loss. Former Bond Worth executive Mr David Bove, a director of Sona, said in January that an application for industry aid would be made in order to reopen the factory.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the Department of Industry explained that an application made by Sona for Wharfedale assistance had been made in March but as additional information required by the Department had not been received, the application had now been regarded as withdrawn.

Extensive testing more information was sent by the Department during May and June and, in the light of a letter sent by the company dated July 11, the Department gave the company a deadline of mid-August for getting the details. Attempts were made by telephone and in person to contact the company.

The Government received on January 25, 1977, a declaration from Sona that it intended to reorganize, equip and resubmit manufacturing at the famous blanket and quilt making factory.

Yesterday, the sister Department of Trade said that Sona had now filed accounts—they were lodged last week—after reminders and an undertaking given by Sona on August 29, 1977, to submit outstanding annual returns. Last month, the Department gave a warning to Sona that, unless accounts were filed by August 19, the Department's solicitor would be asked to consider a criminal prosecution of the company and its directors.

Some of the documents just received have been returned "for technical reasons", but the company is not now regarded as in default.

Moderna was sold in November, 1976, by Bond Worth, requiring a special provision against losses of £2.4m. In March this year, Bond Worth revealed a guarantee given in respect of Moderna's bank overdraft had not yet been released, as required by its sale agreement with Sona Consultants and Mr S. N. Shah.

The extent of the guarantee was not given, but guarantees given by Bond Worth to non-group companies total around £2.4m. In March, a scheme of help for Bond Worth was mounted and aid was given by the City's new Equity Bank. However, Bond Worth was recently placed in the hands of a receiver.

The new owners of Moderna faced a sit-in by the workers earlier this year. Questions were asked in the Commons about Sona, a private company registered in May 1975 as consultants and advisers to the textile industry and with only £2 issued subscriber shares.

Only a few weeks after buying the 100-year-old enterprise Sona pronounced Moderna as no longer profitable and said it would close by March 1977.

Mr David Bove, who was appointed managing director of Moderna by Sona, brought in its former managing director under Bond Worth's ownership, Mr Len Robinson, and insisted that Sona had plans for "reshaping and reopening the factory."

In talks with the Government, Sona explained its ideas for reequipment with public funds to make blankets and duvets for export customers and potential home market buyers.

It is understood that the Department of Industry remains ready to look at a new application. Part of its misgivings—arising from the failure to supply outstanding information required under the Industry Act—were due to the lapse of time since Sona's aid proposal was submitted, rendering the estimates of costs somewhat out-of-date.

Maurice Corina

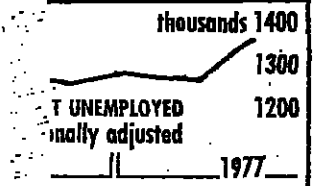
### Birmingham extends Giro bank system

Financial Staff

A growing number of attacks on collectors and the need for more recent payment points prompted Birmingham's committee to use Giro as a method of payment for all of its 150,000 staff.

The city joins more than 140 authorities throughout the country using the Giro system for collection. More than 100 are now collected annually through this method.

Birmingham started by introducing the scheme in South a year ago and now the city is to be expanded to the entire city over the next eight months.



### EMPLOYMENT IN GB

Showing the monthly figures for Great Britain released by the Department of Employment.

Total	Seasonally adjusted	Adult	Seasonally adjusted
1975	1976	1975	1976
1,440	1,256	5.5	124
1,385	1,258	5.5	124
1,321	1,256	5.5	123
1,316	1,273	5.4	121

### SCHOOL LEAVERS

Showing the monthly figures for school leavers released by the Department of Employment.

Total	Seasonally adjusted	Adult	Seasonally adjusted
1975	1976	1975	1976
1,440	1,256	5.5	124
1,385	1,258	5.5	124
1,321	1,256	5.5	123
1,316	1,273	5.4	121

### REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT

Showing the monthly regional unemployment figures, seasonally adjusted, excluding school leavers.

Number	% of total	% of total
1975	1976	1977
388,100	+220	4.5
38,800	+100	4.8
105,000	+100	4.8
127,500	+200	5.6
78,000	+100	5.6
115,700	+1,000	5.6
190,500	+1,200	7.3
100,000	+800	7.3
171,000	+800	7.3
1,456,700	+11,000	5.9
57,200	+200	5.9
1,410,000	+11,700	6.0

### DoT investigation into United Industrial

By Ronald Puleo

Department of Trade inspectors have been appointed to investigate United Industrial's accounts under an inquiry from shareholders under provisions 164 and 172 of the 1948 Companies Act.

The investigation will cover the affairs of United Industrial leading to the suspension of its stock market quotation last December "pending clarification of its financial position" and the appointment of a day later of a receiver.

Ownership of the company, in particular the stake clocked in the name of Midland Bank Overseas Nominees, will also be looked into.

United Industrial, a Leeds-based distributor of toiletries, household goods and toys with retail outlets in the Midlands and the south of France, has had an unhappy history since 1973.

Pre-tax profits have slumped from £166,379 in 1973 to £33,382 in 1975, the last full year for which figures are available, amid considerable changes in the make-up of the board and direction of the company.

In 1974, the Harrison family sold its 11 per cent stake in the

company to Mr Dennis Hillman-Eady, who subsequently replaced Mr Jack Harrison as chairman. After this the company's accounts were heavily qualified by its auditors, who subsequently resigned.

Since then Mr Hillman-Eady has built up his interest to 29.5 per cent, just short of the level that would have required him to make a full bid.

Subsequent rationalization and reorientation of the company including withdrawal from the fancy goods field, stock adjustments and a move to expand in France, took longer and cost more than expected. But as recently as March, 1976, Mr Hillman-Eady was able to take a sanguine view of the company's prospects.

Even at that time, however, it was becoming apparent that the trading position was suffering from a cash shortage in the company which made it difficult for the retail outlets to be kept fully stocked, and six months later Mr Hillman-Eady was replaced as chairman by a chartered accountant Mr Alfred Davis.

The inspectors are Mr Gerald James, QC and accountant Mr Peter Dobson.

### Decline of West German trade puts July current account in deficit

From Peter Norman Bonn, Aug 23

West Germany's visible trade surplus slumped in July, helping to push the country's current account balance of payments into the red, according to figures issued today by the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden.

In July, West Germany exported goods worth DM21,190m (about £5,045m) against imports worth DM19,425m, resulting in a visible trade surplus of DM1,765m. This compared with June's visible trade surplus of DM2,900m and a surplus of DM2,600m in July, 1976. The

lower trade surplus last month forced the current account into deficit.

Provisional federal bank figures released by the Statistics Office today put the July deficit at DM1,300m compared with a current account surplus of DM300m in June and a deficit of DM650m in July last year.

July and August are traditionally months of balance of payments weakness in Germany. Holidays cut industrial production and the free-spending habits of German tourists abroad add to the country's inherent deficit on invisible transactions and transfer payments.

It is probably too early, therefore, to draw conclusions from the sharp contraction in the visible trade surplus last month, although it could be a first statistical indication of a slowdown in Germany's export performance, predating the recent appreciation in the value of the Deutschmark.

In the first seven months of this year, however, Germany's accumulated visible trade surplus amounted to DM20,100m compared with DM18,800m in the same period of last year. The current account showed a surplus of DM4,200m for the period between January and the end of July compared with DM4,300m a year earlier.

### Bonn ready to relax money curbs

Bonn, Aug 23—News that the West German Federal Bank has called a press conference to follow its regular council meeting in Frankfurt on Thursday fuelled speculation today that Germany's already easy monetary policy may be relaxed still further.

Frankfurt bank and stock exchange circles were today suggesting that the central bank might decide to pump more money into the banking system by relaxing the minimum reserve requirements, which determine how much cash commercial banks must tie up in non-interest-bearing accounts at the Federal Bank.

In July, Dr Oskar Emminger, the Federal Bank president, hinted that a minimum reserve reduction might be on the cards after the summer break. Such action would help to ease the banking system through the month of September, when

heavy tax payments are due to the state.

Another suggestion was that the council, which will meet under the chairmanship of Dr Emminger, might cut bank rate from the 3.5 per cent level at which it has been pegged since September, 1975.

Although bankers tend to disagree about the practical virtues of a bank rate reduction, it is felt that such a move might give German business at least a psychological boost.

### Post Office sells Viewdata system to West Germans

By Malcolm Brown

The Post Office has sold to West Germany its expertise on the Viewdata communications system, which links the telephone with a television set. Announcing what was described as a substantial contract, signed in Bonn, Mr Kenneth Cadbury, managing director Post Office Telecommunications, said yesterday that discussions were also taking place with other countries.

"With this contract the British Post Office is providing a significant opportunity for British industry," he said.

Under the system users can call up information over the telephone and display it in words or simple diagram form on a television screen. A computer stores the information and the British Post Office will be supplied with a duplicate of the Viewdata computer programmes and expertise, and a trial system will be set up with the guidance of the British Post Office.

### Unctad call for early pact on commodities

From Alan McGregor Geneva, Aug 23

Mr Gamsan Corea, secretary general of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, told the 113-nation trade board today that early agreement on a common fund for financing commodity stocks "is now of crucial importance to the international dialogue on development issues".

A resumed negotiating conference on the fund is to be held here in November. Mr Corea believed a successful outcome would be "immensely improved" climate of international economic relations.

Mr Susanto de Alwis, the board president, called for "a new political thrust, a new orientation and a sense of urgency" in economic negotiations.

This was needed most of all, he added, in the debt situation of developing countries. While their servicing commitments were increasing more rapidly than their export earnings, there was little sign of the more vigorous efforts needed for overcoming the problem.

### Swap limits for banks likely to be increased

The Bank of England is expected to inform commercial banks on Wednesday that their individual currency swap limits will be increased marginally.

An increase in the swap limits will augment the ability of commercial banks to sell or purchase sterling temporarily. Swaps involve the sale or purchase of another currency and a commitment to close out the position in the future through a forward purchase or sale of the currency.

Though the increase in swap limits would be seen as a gesture towards relaxation of the controls after the large capital inflows in recent months, there was speculation that the Bank might also close one loophole in its controls as a quid pro quo.

The loophole allowed banks to bypass normal swap limits by borrowing external sterling and lending it domestically, and then borrowing sterling domestically and lending it externally.

While this did not create a

net position, and therefore did not impinge on the swap limits, it afforded banks the opportunity to speculate on the differences between domestic and sterling interest rates.

One chief London dealer said yesterday it appeared that the Bank would in future prohibit banks from borrowing sterling domestically and lending it externally for the purpose of arbitrage. The ability of banks to borrow funds externally and to lend the sterling internally would not apparently be affected, he added.

The restriction on the lending of domestic sterling in the external market would effectively provide a cushion for the pound whenever it came under pressure by making it possible to cut off a speculative attack, he said.

In this way, the authorities would be able to maintain relatively low internal interest rates—to help boost investment and demand, and at the same time, levy higher external rates for sterling. A spokesman for the Bank declined to comment last night.

### Fourth round of price cuts by US copper producers

More American copper producers have introduced price reductions of 5 cents a lb as the industry has nearly completed its fourth round of major price cuts since late April.

The producers which dropped quotations to 60 cents a lb were Anaconda Co, Magma Copper Co, Copper Range Co, and Noranda Mines. Anaconda is a unit of Atlantic Richfield Co, Magma is a unit of Newmont Mining Corp, and Copper Range is a unit of Louisiana Land & Exploration Co.

The present round of price reductions, which was begun by Kennecott's Duval Corp unit last Wednesday, has spread to all leading American producers except the strike-bound Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co, a company which has joined in the copper price reductions in recent months with even

### In brief

greater reluctance than competitors.

Both Inspiration and Asarco Inc, which did reduce its price 5 cents a lb last week, are strike-bound and still bargaining for new three-year labour agreements with the coalition of unions which represents their hourly workers.

### Saudi power deal

British Electricity International, the electricity industry's overseas consultancy service, has signed an agreement to run the Riyadh Electric Company of Saudi Arabia, the Electricity Council said yesterday. The agreement, to operate from next month for a minimum of two years, is worth £5.5m.

### OIL AND ASSOCIATED INVESTMENT TRUST LTD.

Extracts from the Statement of the Chairman, Major A. S. W. Joseph.

Oil shares have greatly out-performed the Market both here and abroad, and should continue to do so in view of their importance to the world's economy and their appeal as a hedge against inflation.

North Sea Oil and Gas developments continue to be particularly encouraging, and in many cases the results seem to be exceeding forecasts: the Trust's investments include a substantial exposure in the North Sea which is satisfactory and likely to prove of real benefit to the Trust.

Political interference does not appear to be as menacing as some had feared. Also in America, the threat of disinvestment seems to be receding.

Altogether, barring unforeseen circumstances the outlook for the Oil industry and, therefore, of its tried and leading shares may be regarded as encouraging.

Our holding in Foreign Equity Stocks, mainly in America, has been maintained and further use has been made of the Dollar Loan facility.

Net asset value per share at 30th June 1977: 80p (1976: 65p)

### On other pages

Bank Base Rates Table 24  
Interim Statements 24  
De Beers 22  
Ocean Transport & Trading 22

### THE POUND

Bank buys Bank sells  
Australia 1.63 1.58  
Austria Sch 30.00 28.00  
Belgium Fr 64.25 61.35  
Canada 1.91 1.86  
Denmark Kr 10.74 10.34  
Finland Mkk 7.20 6.95  
France Fr 8.76 8.44  
Germany Dr 4.32 4.00  
Greece Dr 64.75 61.75  
Hongkong 5.40 5.15  
Italy L 150.00 150.00  
Japan Yn 490.00 465.00  
Netherlands Gld 4.43 4.21  
Newyork Kr 9.48 9.15  
Portugal Esc 27.00 25.00  
S Africa Rd 1.87 1.75  
Spain Pes 149.00 144.00  
Sweden Kr 7.95 7.60  
Switzerland Fr 4.36 4.14  
US \$ 1.78 1.73  
Yugoslavia Dnr 34.00 32.00

### How the markets moved

The Times index: 199.46—0.33  
The FT index: 483.7—1.9

### Rises

Bullough 5p to 104p  
Glanfield Secs 8p to 180p  
Greene King 5p to 210p  
Haggar 10p to 385p  
Hays Wharf 6p to 134p  
Lucas Inds 6p to 310p

### Falls

Bechtel Group 4p to 583p  
Booths 5p to 211p  
Reed Int 8p to 190p  
E. Drieston 13p to 495p  
Libson 13p to 354p  
Kloot 13p to 354p

### Total's \$65m purchase

Total Oil's North American affiliate has bought a small, 46,000 barrels-a-day refinery at Arkansas City, Kansas, from APCO Oil for \$65m.

### Equities remained cheerless

although big rumours flourished. Gilt-edged securities firmed in afternoon but the trend was mostly downward.

### Dollar premium 88.5 per cent

(effective rate 26.15 per cent). Reports, pages 22 and 24



## Pay dispute threatens Batchelors with loss of beans harvest

By Ronald Kershaw  
Northern Industrial Correspondent

Batchelors Foods, of Sheffield, which has already lost sales worth up to £5m on its surprise peas products because of a seven-week-old pay dispute which has prevented it from taking the pea harvest, is in danger of losing a further £500,000 on the 5,500-ton beans crop.

About 1,200 workers at plants at Sheffield and Workington are involved in the dispute. The dispute arose when pay increases of between £1.24 and £3.52 were claimed. Maximum increases possible have been paid by the company under phases one and two of the Government's pay policy and to make the payments now

demand, it claims would be against the spirit of the TUC Government pay guidelines.

A self-financing productivity scheme has been offered which would give the workers £2 a week across-the-board increase in return for a certain amount of de-manning. This would involve no loss of jobs.

Further, any savings made in the operation of the plant would be divided 50-50 with the workers.

The Transport and General Workers Union, which has made the strike official, has replied with a demand that the dispute go to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service. The company's answer to this is that demands outside the TUC Government guidelines cannot be the subject of arbitration.

## France may present next year's budget in deficit

Paris, Aug. 23.—While the French Government opposes a general reflation of the economy in the near future, it has not ruled out the possibility of presenting the 1978 budget in deficit, according to informed sources.

The decision was taken at a restricted cabinet meeting yesterday preparing final details of the budget to be presented at and announced soon after a full cabinet meeting on September 7.

Another restricted ministerial meeting will be held next week to settle the receipts side of the budget. Expenditure has already been fixed at 396,000m francs (about £47,600m)—up 11.9 per cent from 1977.

Presentations of a deficit would mark a new development, because French budgets have until now been traditionally presented in balance, with supplementary deficit budgets being introduced later, if necessary.

The Government has repeatedly said this year that the 1978 budget would be both

presented and executed in balance.

The sources said possible stimulatory measures which might be taken in Germany, and to a lesser extent in Britain, would be studied in working out the budget.

The possible deficit, but recent press reports have speculated that it could be between 10,000m and 20,000m francs.

The growth target adopted for next year seems likely to be about 4 per cent, but the exact figure will depend on any action taken by certain foreign governments, particularly West Germany.

M. Robert Boutin, the deputy finance minister, said recently that 1978 growth could be as high as 4.5 per cent after an estimated 3.5 per cent this year, while the OECD is forecasting a 3 per cent annual growth rate in the first half of 1978.

Despite pressure from employers and unions to stimulate the economy, M. Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, has repeatedly said he is opposed to a general reflation.—Reuter.

## Importers urge freer trade

Calling for freer trade to increase world prosperity, Mr. E. J. Brown, director of the British Importers Confederation, said yesterday that it was imperative to warn EEC governments of the dangers of import controls.

Mr. Brown was speaking to British importers in London at the introduction of the European Overseas Import Fair, to be held in Berlin from September 21 to 25.

## Wall St link-up with Pacific SE

The New York and Pacific stock exchanges reportedly have agreed to the electronic linking of their trading floors. Yesterday's Los Angeles Times said the chairman of the "Big Board" and the PSE were expected to ask the Securities and Exchange Commission to approve the proposal.

"It definitely is not a merger," Mr. Edward W. Wedbush, chairman of the PSE's board of governors, is quoted as saying.

## 207 Scottish jobs go in Glynwed's closure

Glynwed Bathrooms and Kitchen Products announced yesterday that it is to close the Cockburn works of Vogue Bathrooms in Falkirk, with the loss of 207 jobs.

The company said the Scottish plant, which makes cast-iron baths, had incurred major financial losses in the past two years and Vogue Bathrooms would in future concentrate production at its Bilston factory in the west Midlands where there were sufficient manufacturing facilities to match foreseeable market demand.

Consultations are to take place with trade unions about the Falkirk redundancies. Glynwed stressed that the move to the Midlands would help to maintain continuity of employment for the Bilston workforce.

A spokesman said the Government's continuing cutback in expenditure had severely hit the building industry, to which the Cockburn works' products were closely allied.

## £3.3m alumina plant expansion

British Aluminium is to spend £3.3m on a 10 per cent expansion of the capacity of its alumina chemicals factory at Burntisland in Fife, Scotland. It follows investment of about £2m in recent years by British Aluminium to expand its alumina chemicals business.

The company said yesterday the latest investment would increase job security at the Fife plant. This produces chemicals for a wide variety of products ranging from refractories to catalysts and flame retardants. Exports now account for 25 per cent of total sales.

## North Sea output slows in July

Oil production in the North Sea dropped by nearly 59,000 barrels a day to 767,947 barrels during July, the Department of Energy announced yesterday.

Production was cut back on the large Forties and Brent fields so that further construction work could be undertaken during the good weather. Output is expected to rise again this month and in September.

## Co-op grocery sales

The Co-op's share of grocery sales, as indicated by AGF's research for July, which was published yesterday, was incorrect. The figure should have read 17.4 per cent.

## Lay-offs at Cammell deferred after peace move by boilermakers

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Correspondent

Boilermakers leaders yesterday intervened to end the strike by 60 staggers at the Cammell Laird shipyard on Merseyside, which has lasted five weeks and threatened the jobs of more than 6,000 other workers at the yard.

The 60 members of the Boilermakers Society have been on strike and have picketed vessels under construction in protest at the company's dismissal of four workers last month for being absent from work without permission. The strikers—members of the staging department who erect scaffolding around the ships—were dismissed by the company on Monday.

Employees were told that they faced the prospect of being laid off from last night unless

the dispute was resolved. But as a result of an initiative by the executive of the Boilermakers Society, the company said that it would defer the lay-offs.

In a statement, the company added that it expected that the proposals by the executive would be relayed to an early mass meeting of members of the staging department and it hoped this would result in a return to normal working. Cammell—which has given warnings that the strike has placed the future of shipbuilding on Merseyside in jeopardy—took out temporary injunctions against the strikers to prevent them picketing the vessels and preventing other workers from carrying out their jobs. Last night the company said it had agreed to withhold the injunctions.

## Community workless up 12 pc on year

Brussels, Aug. 23.—Unemployment in the nine European Community countries rose to 5,680,000 at the end of July, an increase of 360,000 over the previous month, and 12 per cent more than in July 1976, according to statistics issued here.

The figures mean that at the end of the month about 5.4 per cent—more than one in 20—of the Community's workers were on the dole. This compares with June's 5.1 per cent and 4.8 per cent in July last year.

According to the report, this sudden rise was due mostly to the annual influx of school-leavers looking for their first jobs.

All EEC countries showed an increase in unemployment over June. Belgium topped the list, with a 19.2 per cent increase, followed closely by Luxembourg, 18.6 per cent up, and Britain with an increase of 11.3 per cent.

Ireland remained top of the EEC unemployment league with 9.5 per cent, followed by Belgium (8.3 per cent), Italy (6.8 per cent) and Britain (6.3 per cent).—Reuter.

## Seoul fights for US textile quota

Seoul, Aug. 23.—America opened its second round of talks here today for a new textile quota agreement with South Korea.

The first round of negotiations in Washington ended in a deadlock over how much South Korea would be allowed to export in textile exports to the United States during the next five years.

Mr. Michael Smith, a White House trade negotiator, led a six-member negotiating team, accompanied by a group of 11 advisers representing the textile industry and unions which demand tight import restrictions.

The current agreement, which expires at the end of September, allows an overall annual quota growth rate of 6.25 per cent, but South Korea sources said that the United States wanted to reduce it to 4 per cent, with still more severe growth rates for sensitive items such as woolen clothing, synthetic fibre sweaters and shirts, which are more in demand.—AP-Dow Jones.

## Japan revising forecasts

Tokyo, Aug. 23.—Japan's Economic Planning Agency said yesterday that the current account for calendar 1977 would probably show a surplus larger than the \$7,000m forecast by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Agency officials said the target of 6.7 per cent economic growth for fiscal 1977 would remain unchanged, but finance ministry officials said yesterday that the current account for calendar 1977 would probably show a surplus larger than the \$7,000m forecast by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Separate indexation for low paid is needed

From Mr Chris Ford

Sir, The increasing importance of the Retail Price Index in the new era of "indexation" was highlighted in your columns by Mr J. L. Nicholson who has called for more resources to be devoted to perfecting the methods of its construction (August 13, 1977). Mr Nicholson's case is a strong one and should be taken seriously.

Indexation marks a change in the role of the RPI from that of an economic indicator, to one of the most important instruments of social and income policy at the Government's disposal. The living standards of pensioners and the recipients of other forms of benefit depend on changes in the index for compensation against increases in their living costs.

Movements in the RPI also determine the standard of living of wage and salary earners, either because it is used to adjust their wages, or because the amount of income tax they pay is dependent on the increase in prices measured. Although the RPI is never intended as a measure of changes in "the cost of living" that is what it has become. This changing role demands the commitment of increased resources to ensure that the index fulfils its new responsibilities adequately.

An improvement in the accuracy of the RPI itself will however go only part of the way. The use of a single summary measure of price changes conceals the fact that "the cost of living" changes at different rates for different social and economic groups. It has been estimated that the expenditure pattern on which the RPI is based corresponds to that of households between two thirds and three quarters of the way up the income scale.

Households on average or low incomes devote a larger proportion of their expenditure to necessities and, since these items have risen fastest in price in recent years, it follows that the cost of living of these households has also increased faster than the RPI suggests. The Low Pay Unit has calculated for instance that in the three years to March 1977 prices increased by five percentage points more for low than for high income households (taking the top and bottom 10 per cent as representative of "low" and "high" incomes).

The implications of this are obvious: if wages, benefits or taxes are adjusted by the single official price index, low income groups will be under-compensated for the effects of inflation, and attempts to protect the living standards of this group will be frustrated. The Government already publishes separate price indices for pensioners which have in recent years registered price rises considerably above that of the general index, but which are not used to adjust pensions themselves and cannot be taken as fully representative of the experience of the poor in general.

The Cost of Living Advisory Committee, who recommended the construction of the pensioner indices ten years ago, also proposed that further consideration be given to the need for another index for large, low income households. No such official investigation has since taken place. Yet the Government has declared itself opposed to the principle of a special index for the low paid.

In this the United Kingdom is out of step with countries where indexation has a longer history. Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States each have a separate index against which wages are adjusted. Germany and France have a whole battery of indices to measure the impact of inflation on different social groups.

Given the problems of restraining the present RPI official opposition to a separate index for the low paid is understandable. But until it is equipped with such an index, the Government cannot be sure of fulfilling adequately its commitment to protect the living standards of this group.

Yours faithfully,  
CHRIS FORD,  
Research Officer,  
London W1V 5DG.

### £278m Paris transport subsidy

From the Chairman of London Transport

Sir, While we in London Transport are delighted to see that our friends in Paris produced a trading surplus in 1976, we are a little surprised that business diary in Europe (August 22) failed to mention that RATP (the Paris equivalent of London Transport) received a total subsidy from public funds of 2,408m francs (£278m in sterling equivalent) as compared with London Transport's £114m (about £100m). This is a significant difference, and it is not clear why it should be. Put another way, revenue subsidies in Paris for the year 1976 amounted to 55 per cent of expenditure, against 30 per cent for London Transport in the same year. Indeed, for 1977 revenue subsidies for London Transport will probably account for only 23 per cent of expenditure.

Last year RATP was able to spend five times as much on investment as London Transport. If we had access to funds of this order, modernisation and upgrading of Underground stations, and indeed all our facilities, would be at least as rapid as in Paris. Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH ROBINSON,  
Chairman,  
London SW1H 0BD.  
August 23.

### Laker honour?

From Jovan P. Berrange  
Sir, May I suggest that Mr. Fred Laker be included in the next Honours List for his services to the British people in bringing down prices by forcing British Airways and other airlines in the IATA "cartel" to halve the cost of transatlantic air fares. His example of British enterprise and perseverance in the face of opposition by the big battalions of the establishment all the more commendable.

Yours faithfully,  
JOVAN P. BERRANGE,  
24 Wentworth Mansions,  
Keston Grove,  
London W3 2RL.  
August 16.

### Life offices and company pension plans

From Mr M. Paterson

Sir, In my letter which you published on July 25 (Making the right decision over pensions) I perhaps implied that the bank lay mainly with the life offices for presenting a one-sided picture on contracting out with the result that few employers had enough in-

formation on which to make an intelligent decision. A number of life offices have subsequently been in touch with me pointing out that nearly all their quotations issued at the request of intermediaries acting as advisers to the companies concerned and that these requests are not necessarily in line with their own thoughts. I accept the

truth of this and should be glad of the opportunity to say so publicly. Yours faithfully,  
MARTIN PATERSON,  
Chairman,  
Martin Paterson Associates Limited,  
10 Hatfield Street,  
Park Lane,  
London, W1Y 8JX.  
August 19.

## Appointments Vacant

### IRAN

#### NATIONAL IRANIAN COPPER INDUSTRIES COMPANY

Has vacancies at its SAR-CHESHMEH Complex. One of the largest Copper mines in the World.

1. Director of Training: Post graduate, with 8-10 years' experience in management training in a large industrial concern and specialist in training methodology.

2. Curriculum Development Specialist: Post graduate, with experience in general instruction of materials development including job Data/performance requirements identification. Experience in technical skill training environment preferred.

3. Training Specialist: Minimum five years' experience in technical training accreditation. Experience in identification of training needs, programming, instruction methodology, test and program evaluation essential.

4. Employee Development and Upgrading Specialist: Minimum five years' experience in identification of training needs, career path planning development management and supervision. Technical training background preferred.

5. Language Training Specialist: M.A. plus Toefl/Test accreditation. Seven years' experience in teaching English as second language plus two years of language training program management.

Salary will be commensurate with experience. Qualified candidates interested to work in IRAN please apply enclosing detailed resume and salary expected to the following address:  
Mr. A. R. Ahmadi,  
Director of Human Resources,  
National Iranian Copper Industries Co.,  
5 Elizabeth II BLVD,  
Tehran 14,  
IRAN

#### SALES AND MARKETING

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE COVENT GARDEN

#### MARKETING ASSISTANT

Efficient, unflappable person required to assist the Marketing Officer. Post includes responsibilities for printing, advertising and promotion of our dates. Typing and previous relevant experience an advantage, eye for detail and ability to work under pressure essential.

#### MARKETING SECRETARY

Normal secretarial duties plus dealing with public enquiries, packing parcels, handing out questionnaires, etc. Fast and accurate typing essential.

Please apply in writing with full curriculum vitae (stating clearly for which job you are applying, level of salary required and earliest starting date) to:—

Miss Lynne Burton, Marketing Officer,  
Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2.  
Closing date: 6 September.

### BEAUMONT & COX Tutors

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London, W.1.  
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#### ECONOMICS GRADUATE

Marketing Training City, min £2,000 p.a. + benefits. Enthusiastic, well-organized person, with a keen interest in the City, to join expanding marketing dept. of well-known Information Service. After about one year's practical training you will be expected to use your initiative, design your own research, and report directly to major City institutions.

#### STEPHEN'S SELECTION

Recruitment Consultants,  
35 Dover Street, W.1.

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promotively with M.D. and field experience. £2,000 p.a. + benefits. Enthusiastic, well-organized person, with a keen interest in the City, to join expanding marketing dept. of well-known Information Service. After about one year's practical training you will be expected to use your initiative, design your own research, and report directly to major City institutions.

35 Dover Street, W.1.  
01-493 6908

#### JOBS IN THE ALPS AGENCY, BOURN

£1500 p.a. + benefits. Enthusiastic, well-organized person, with a keen interest in the City, to join expanding marketing dept. of well-known Information Service. After about one year's practical training you will be expected to use your initiative, design your own research, and report directly to major City institutions.

## chief executive (insurance)

On behalf of the Board of Directors, we are seeking to engage a Chief Executive Officer for a large and well-established Canadian automobile and casualty insurance company.

The seasoned and capable executive selected for this position will have prime responsibility for providing leadership, motivation and overall direction to the business of the company and for overseeing the management of its day-to-day affairs. Key aspects of this unique and challenging opportunity will involve the development of long range objectives, policies and plans, and the maintaining of important external corporate relationships.

1075 west georgia street,  
vancouver, b.c.  
canada V6E 3G1

member: canadian association of management consultants

#### GENERAL VACANCIES

### WEMBLEY CONFERENCE CENTRE MANAGEMENT OPPORTUNITY (aged 21-25)

This international conference centre, located within the Wembley Stadium complex, also provides extensive display space and facilities for business and leisure. In addition to conference facilities, it is used for theatre entertainment and sports activities.

For young persons to assist with the general administration of the Centre and also with the organization and management of the Centre's business. The position offers a wide range of responsibilities and a degree of autonomy and has good prospects for advancement. This is a two-year appointment with a high degree of challenge and the willingness to work unsocial hours.

An attractive salary is offered with opportunities to develop and become an active member of the management team. We have been specially retained to assist with this appointment and applications are invited to write with two references for an application form to Douglas Atkins (Ref: 5597).

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84-86 Baker Street, London W1M 1DL  
Telephone: 01-487 5761

#### FINANCE & ACCOUNTANCY

### Assistant Accountant

Required for the Roman Catholic Diocesan Finance Office as Assistant Accountant. The post involves the preparation of accounts and budgets and requires a high level of accuracy and attention to detail. The postholder will be responsible for the control of a small accounts staff.

Salary negotiable according to experience.

Please apply, in strict confidence with curriculum vitae and details of business and personal references to:

The Financial Secretary,  
Archbishops House,  
Ambrosden Avenue, London, S.W.1.

### SHIPPING MANAGER/ESS

Experience in shipping, handling shipping documentation, arranging freight quotations required. Trading experience from an export viewpoint essential. Confirming house experience advantageous. Small friendly office of New Bond Street.

Salary £25,000 negotiable  
Phone 01-493 4444

#### GENERAL VACANCIES

#### DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS OFFICER

The University of London is looking for a Departmental Records Officer who will be responsible for the management of the University's records. The postholder will be responsible for the control of a small records staff.

Salary £25,000 negotiable  
Phone 01-493 4444

#### DEPARTMENTAL RECORDS OFFICER

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Salary £25,000 negotiable  
Phone 01-493 4444

## —Sleeping States—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—General—Typing—Times—

<p><b>NON-SECRETARIAL</b></p> <p><b>ORGANIZING DOCTORS IN FULHAM</b></p> <p>An intelligent and reliable person with a proven ability to organize and manage a team of doctors in Fulham. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V. at 45p per day. Start September 1st. Interview: Mr. King &amp; Partners, 957 7356.</p> <p><b>VIDAL SASSOON</b></p> <p>require Receptionist/Secretary for this busy Mayfair office. The person appointed should be well spoken, of pleasing appearance and used to dealing with the general public. Preferred age range 25-35. Starting salary £25 p.w. plus L.V. and free hair cut. Please telephone Mrs. Linda Howard Spink on 625 0813 for interview.</p> <p><b>PIERO DE MONZIE</b></p> <p>needs attractive, smiling and energetic sales assistant for their new Carnot shop. Telephone 589 8765 11-7 p.m.</p> <p><b>RECEPTIONIST</b></p> <p>required for Mayfair. Contact: Lenz practice. Salary according to experience. 408 2121 between 10 a.m.-6 p.m.</p> <p><b>NEGOTIATOR</b> — Friendly, happy, experienced person with a proven ability to negotiate and manage a team of negotiators. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V. at 45p per day. Start September 1st. Interview: Mr. King &amp; Partners, 957 7356.</p> <p><b>ROMA/CHAM (CHILSEA)</b> are looking for a Receptionist/Secretary for their busy Mayfair office. The person appointed should be well spoken, of pleasing appearance and used to dealing with the general public. Preferred age range 25-35. Starting salary £25 p.w. plus L.V. and free hair cut. Please telephone Mrs. Linda Howard Spink on 625 0813 for interview.</p> <p><b>DEPT. OF ADMIN. &amp; Legal Services</b></p> <p>Postgraduate Secretary/Secretary for the Department of Administration &amp; Legal Services. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V. at 45p per day. Start September 1st. Interview: Mr. King &amp; Partners, 957 7356.</p> <p><b>YOUNG, BERNARDINI &amp; Partners</b></p> <p>require Receptionist/Secretary for their busy Mayfair office. The person appointed should be well spoken, of pleasing appearance and used to dealing with the general public. Preferred age range 25-35. Starting salary £25 p.w. plus L.V. and free hair cut. Please telephone Mrs. Linda Howard Spink on 625 0813 for interview.</p> <p><b>CONCORD SLIPS for City White Star</b></p> <p>and Overseas. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V. at 45p per day. Start September 1st. Interview: Mr. King &amp; Partners, 957 7356.</p> <p><b>HOLLYWOOD WORK</b> available for in-structure, construction, design, painting, etc. group leaders, catering, etc. at various locations. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V. at 45p per day. Start September 1st. Interview: Mr. King &amp; Partners, 957 7356.</p> <p><b>Wales and West Valley</b> from immediately and September 1st. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V. at 45p per day. Start September 1st. Interview: Mr. King &amp; Partners, 957 7356.</p> <p><b>Phone of write: Personnel Department, 10, St. James's Place, London W.1. 01-493 1005 for details. Please telephone Mrs. Linda Howard Spink on 625 0813 for interview.</b></p> <p><b>Full and part-time vacancies for Receptionist/Secretary for the Department of Administration &amp; Legal Services. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V. at 45p per day. Start September 1st. Interview: Mr. King &amp; Partners, 957 7356.</b></p> <p><b>ROMA/CHAM (CHILSEA)</b> are looking for a Receptionist/Secretary for their busy Mayfair office. The person appointed should be well spoken, of pleasing appearance and used to dealing with the general public. Preferred age range 25-35. Starting salary £25 p.w. plus L.V. and free hair cut. Please telephone Mrs. Linda Howard Spink on 625 0813 for interview.</p>	<p><b>NON-SECRETARIAL</b></p> <p><b>RECEPTIONIST</b></p> <p>Architects in W9 seek receptionist, 20+ for 4 days per week, 9-5, for telephone and general administrative work. Salary £2,400 p.a. plus L.V. at 45p per day. Start September 1st. Interview: Mr. King &amp; Partners, 957 7356.</p> <p><b>SENIOR TELEPHONIST/RECEPTIONIST</b></p> <p>required for medium-sized W.1. factory with a variety of departments. The person appointed should be well spoken, of pleasing appearance and used to dealing with the general public. Preferred age range 25-35. Starting salary £25 p.w. plus L.V. and free hair cut. Please telephone Mrs. Linda Howard Spink on 625 0813 for interview.</p> <p><b>SECRETARIAL</b></p> <p><b>SECRETARY-P.R.</b></p> <p>Our clients are a well-known W.1. factory with a variety of departments. The person appointed should be well spoken, of pleasing appearance and used to dealing with the general public. Preferred age range 25-35. Starting salary £25 p.w. plus L.V. and free hair cut. Please telephone Mrs. Linda Howard Spink on 625 0813 for interview.</p> <p><b>SECRETARIAL</b></p> <p><b>SECRETARY-P.R.</b></p> <p>Our clients are a well-known W.1. factory with a variety of departments. The person appointed should be well spoken, of pleasing appearance and used to dealing with the general public. Preferred age range 25-35. Starting salary £25</p>
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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Clouds overhanging Ocean Transport

The 70 per cent growth in half time profits of £26.1m at Ocean Transport and Trading was an impressive follow-up to last year's 32 per cent improvement, but it has been seen in the context of a sector that is repressed by a mass of uncertainty.

The worldwide overcapacity in tankers has been feeding through gradually to bulk carriers and is now beginning to have an impact on cargo liners. In addition, competition from the Russians and others on most every route has raised serious questions about the future of the shipping market as a whole.

Deans' recent performance is a tribute to the way it has managed to stay on top of the game and the backbone of its main-gam profits growth, the West African trade, is looking as buoyant as ever after a year earlier in the year. It has added too much exposure at the bulk and tanker ends of the market and preserved substantial liquidity.

It has also relied heavily on its 49 per cent stake in Overseas Containers Ltd. This is to be cut to 33 per cent at the end of the month as a result of the nationalization of the South African and Zealand trades, a venture which is only presenting enormous problems apart from the size of the investment.

In addition, there is continuing anxiety about the timing of the increased activity on the Trans-Siberian Railway which threatens to undercut OCL's Far East trade.

Associated companies provided £17.5m of latest half year profits and most of this is from OCL so the potential effect of these changes in the second half is considerable.

Deans could make around £50m for the year and its past performance and financial strength should ensure that its share price is up to 153p yesterday.

The company's current weak sector. But the big recession has too far to run to them any immediate attractions.

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employment of glass and nylon fibre  
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chemicals production.

Hunt deal makes use of the US\$37m  
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to international chemical producer.

stock market seems pleased enough  
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education. A point appreciated in the  
price, near its "high" for the year  
up yesterday.



Mr. Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers Consolidated.

De Beers

### Growing importance to Anglo

The De Beers money-making machine has turned in an extraordinary first-half performance with attributable profits of £285.3m (about £158m) coming close to the profit for the whole of last year of £308.5m.

The results have far surpassed stock market expectations, which in the main had been anticipating earnings per share of 60 to 65 cents against an actual 79.3 cents.

Vague market rumours of another impending diamond price increase are now likely to turn to a clamour with the company's comment that the 15 per cent increase in March "has been absorbed and the market remains firm".

Diamond profits rose by 76 per cent to £380.1m in the first half compared with a 38 per cent increase in the level of sales by the central selling organization which demonstrates the benefits that accrue to the company when the diamond stockpile is drawn down with prices going up. So after these results, market estimates of total earnings per share this year of 110 to 120 cents are looking somewhat pedestrian, particularly if another price increase is brought about.

The question now is how De Beers will utilize its ever growing cash mountain. Last year cash had risen from £187.4m to £470.3m while loans at the year end were little changed.

Admittedly, considerable cash resources are to be held to finance the diamond stockpile—which last year fell by £76.9m to £227.5m—in the event of a downturn, since the company's ability to buy in other producers' stones and hold them through a recession is integral to the maintenance of the Central Selling Organization's marketing monopoly.

Even so, that still leaves a lot of leeway, and the merger of Rand Selection and Anglo American Corporation earlier this year, which resulted in De Beers ending up with a one-third equity holding in Anglo, may provide an outlet. De Beers has frequently been involved in Anglo group projects outside the diamond industry, but its involvement may now become greater.

Admittedly, Anglo now has an enlarged base, but it could be significant that De Beers took such a large slice (11 per cent) of the recently-listed East Rand Gold and Uranium Company (Ergo).

Hunt Charter Consortium having faded from its original role in the Anglo empire and now seemingly intent on building up its industrial side, De Beers could now emerge increasingly become the link between the South African interests and the outside world.

The expansion of De Beers in the diamond industry has its limitations (particularly with negotiations with the Botswana Government over Jwaneng bogged down) and a strong move into other fields within the Anglo empire has its advantages. Although De Beers is bought as a diamond stock rather than anything else, its current rating can well support further moves in other fields.

Even at now unrealistic estimate of earnings per share of 120 cents, the shares at 263p are selling at a mere 34 times earnings. After a 17½ cents interim dividend, a total of 45 cents seems reasonable to give a prospective yield of 10 per cent cum premium.

Advertising, or at any rate that part of it which is most visible to the layman, appears to have made an unexpectedly strong recovery during the first half of 1977.

While the figures for the second quarter have not yet been completely analysed, it is clear that the real gain in advertising to consumers which was recorded in 1976 has been more than maintained, and the indications are of more growth in the next six months.

If the trends continue, real advertising in this section of the economy will be back to the record levels of 1973 by the end of the year.

The improvement is, however, being regarded with caution by the advertising industry. It is aware that the projected gains for the second half of the year could be wiped out by a number of factors, including a fall in market shares and industrial disputes to general economic conditions.

Economists in the industry also stress that the results available so far relate only to one section of advertising. The business is split broadly into three categories: display advertising, which includes private sector manufacturers advertising to consumers, represents nearly 70 per cent; then there are trade and technical advertising, which represents 8 to 9 per cent, and classified advertising, which accounts for more than 20 per cent.

Each of these sectors, and the sub groups within them, respond at different rates to varying stimulants.

During 1976 the improvement in display advertising and, within that, manufacturers' consumer advertising (which accounts for about 60 per cent), were more marked than that shown in the other categories.

At present prices manufacturers' consumer advertising increased by 27 per cent over the figure for 1975. Display advertising from other sources, such as the Government, nationalized industries, savings and financial institutions and retailers, collectively went up by only 20 per cent.

Classified advertising and, within that, recruitment advertising fell in real terms with a rise in current prices of only 17 per cent. While advertising in trade and technical journals recovered in 1976, the in-

No strikes, low wages, a basic 44-hour working week without overtime, and a booming export market, have helped Taiwan to east Asia's new up-and-coming economic miracle.

This oversimplified formula for economic success is offered by Mr C. F. Wu, the adviser to Taiwan's Ministry for Economic Affairs, as he explains how the island of 16 million Chinese has more than exceeded its growth targets in recent years.

The formula certainly works. Last year Taiwan achieved a growth rate of 11.7 per cent, exports rose by 33 per cent to \$8,200m (about £4,713m), inflation was held down to less than 3 per cent and the prospects look just as bright this year.

While denying suggestions that strikes are in fact banned under law in Taiwan, Mr Wu admits that the basic secret behind the country's phenomenal economic growth is a lack of trade union activity as known to the West or Japan.

The explanation is simple, Mr Wu points out that the island can only hope to achieve a target of 8.5 per cent growth this year if exports increase by at least 16 per cent.

Private economists and ineffective union leaders claim that the boom in exports has only been achieved because

there was not sufficiently marked to cancel out the sharp decline which hit all advertising in 1974 and 1975.

The overall result of the various advertising components was an expenditure total for all advertising of £1,188m, an increase at present prices of just under 23 per cent on 1975.

At constant (1970) prices, however, the overall results show little, if any, real gain on the previous year.

The caveat apart and accepting that the industry is climbing back from a low base, the expenditure totals for display advertising for the first half of 1977 show impressive further increases which are ahead of industry forecasts.

Figures produced by the Media Expenditure Analysis (MEAL) research company shows a rise of 22.5 per cent in press and television advertising spending at current prices over the figures for January to June 1976. This compares with a forecast by the Advertising Association of a rise of about 20 per cent for the first quarter and 15 per cent for the second.

The MEAL figures substantiated by the precise net advertising earnings released monthly by the independent television companies. These show a gain of 27 per cent, again at current prices, for the six-month period.

The Independent Television Companies Association's actual figures compare with a forecast rise of 18.2 per cent for the first quarter and 6.9 per cent for the second.

A more detailed analysis produced by MEAL for the first quarter adjusted to constant (1970) prices reveals a real

growth of 10.5 per cent, compared with an expected decline of 5 per cent on the same three months of 1976.

More subjective signs that advertising volume is reaching 1973 levels is the near saturation of some of the larger independent television stations. One company, Thames, has said that it will have to ration airtime this autumn and is already turning away business.

It is, incidentally, an indication of the general uncertainty whether this relative prosperity will continue that some contractors are offering cheaper rates to advertisers who are prepared to guarantee them a fixed percentage of their television advertising budgets.

For the future, a survey of marketing intentions for the next six months, carried out for Marketing magazine, shows a high level of optimism.

The proportion of all consumer goods manufacturers intending to spend more on advertising was 44 per cent, while 11 per cent expected to spend less.

As already indicated, consumer goods manufacturers accounted for most of the growth in advertising spending in 1976. This category has led the even more pronounced recovery in the last six months.

The broad tendency has been for the existing big advertising spenders—ie, those with higher advertising to sales ratios—to spend more.

Television has received the largest part of the increase. In the first quarter press advertising went up by 19 per cent, compared with a rise of 39 per cent in spending on television.

In the first six months overall, press advertising went up by 21.7 per cent against a net rise in television revenue of 27 per cent.

Strikes have been outlawed to provide Taiwan with a competitive edge over Japan and other manufacturers of textiles, electronic goods, machinery and plastics.

At the same time low wages and other incentives had attracted \$1,500m in foreign investments by the end of last year.

Just over 83 per cent of all foreign investments in Taiwan are concentrated in electronic, metal, chemical and machinery plants where skilled and unskilled workers earn an average salary of \$150 a month.

In many plants where labour unions are suppressed by law, young girls on production lines earn as little as \$2.5 a day.

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Clearly, after the little local difficulty it had in Lugano, Lloyds never allowed the branch anything like the same headroom as before.

Even so, it is doubtful if Lloyds would have turned away good business had it come through Lugano's doors. And after the disturbing series of Swiss banking scandals, banking laws have been tightened up.

Towns along the Italian border, like Lugano and Chiasso, are no longer the "suitcase-centres" for Italian nervous about the politics of their country scrambling to find a safe home for their money—no to mention the necessity of paying off the odd kidnapper.

Yesterday the Uruguayan government devalued the peso for the third time this month, the 15th since this year and the 82nd since 1972.

## Advertising is looking good, but is it only display?

### MANUFACTURERS' CONSUMER ADVERTISING

Year	Expenditure in 1970 prices	Expenditure in current prices
1968	247	239
1969	281	252
1970	250	250
1971	249	271
1972	267	311
1973	297	362
1974	258	348
1975	226	327
1976	234	493

Source: Advertising Association

growth of 10.5 per cent, compared with an expected decline of 5 per cent on the same three months of 1976.

More subjective signs that advertising volume is reaching 1973 levels is the near saturation of some of the larger independent television stations. One company, Thames, has said that it will have to ration airtime this autumn and is already turning away business.

It is, incidentally, an indication of the general uncertainty whether this relative prosperity will continue that some contractors are offering cheaper rates to advertisers who are prepared to guarantee them a fixed percentage of their television advertising budgets.

For the future, a survey of marketing intentions for the next six months, carried out for Marketing magazine, shows a high level of optimism.

The proportion of all consumer goods manufacturers intending to spend more on advertising was 44 per cent, while 11 per cent expected to spend less.

As already indicated, consumer goods manufacturers accounted for most of the growth in advertising spending in 1976. This category has led the even more pronounced recovery in the last six months.

The broad tendency has been for the existing big advertising spenders—ie, those with higher advertising to sales ratios—to spend more.

Television has received the largest part of the increase. In the first quarter press advertising went up by 19 per cent, compared with a rise of 39 per cent in spending on television.

In the first six months overall, press advertising went up by 21.7 per cent against a net rise in television revenue of 27 per cent.

Strikes have been outlawed to provide Taiwan with a competitive edge over Japan and other manufacturers of textiles, electronic goods, machinery and plastics.

At the same time low wages and other incentives had attracted \$1,500m in foreign investments by the end of last year.

Just over 83 per cent of all foreign investments in Taiwan are concentrated in electronic, metal, chemical and machinery plants where skilled and unskilled workers earn an average salary of \$150 a month.

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few products, such as flour, margarine, cheese and bread. A year ago advertising spending for these products was below the 1973 level even at current prices, but it was well above in the first quarter of 1977.

Increased advertising spending may also take place in an attempt to hold declining sales, as, for example, of foreign tours and holidays. It may also be a response to competitive pressures within the market, such as happened with tobacco, with first the king-size cigarette price war and secondly the launch of substitute tobacco creating intense marketing pressures against an overall background of static sales.

At one time, it was thought possible to regard movements in advertising spending as a pointer to overall national economic conditions. But the present view of some economists in the industry is that the variations within the individual sectors are too great for it to act as any sort of reliable short-term indicator.

This year, apart from the difficulties of smoothing out distortions from more or less normal variations, the effects of price and profit margin controls have also to be taken into account. The second half of the year got off to a good start with an exceptionally big increase of almost 23 per cent in television advertising in July. It may, or may not, be significant that this was the month when the system of price control changed from a fairly rigid to a flexible structure.

While increases in advertising costs were not allowed under the old Price Code to be offset against price increases they were lumped with trading expenses for profit margin control purposes. It is not yet clear how any heavy increases in advertising spending will be viewed by the new Price Commission. Some of the big consumer product manufacturers may hold back from fixing new appropriations until firmer guidelines have been established.

Looking at food in more detail, it can be seen that much of the increase comes from a

During the first quarter, the product categories showing the biggest increases (seasonally adjusted and at constant prices) over the last quarter of 1976 have been holidays; drink, household appliances, food, publishing and household stores.

Of these, the biggest and most important group is food, whose advertising spending accounts for a high proportion—about 17 per cent—of the total. The bulk of the increase is in the nearly 90 per cent of the appropriation goes to television.

Having shown little variation at constant prices seasonally adjusted over the last three years, expenditure on food during the first quarter increased exceptionally with a real growth of 29 per cent. This single category was therefore a main contributor to the rise in television spending during that period.

Looking at food in more detail, it can be seen that much of the increase comes from a

Patricia Tisdall

## Taiwan: export successes in spite of all

As the US Secretary of State continues his talks in Peking, Peter Hazell looks at the economy of the country which has been a longstanding source of tension between America and China.

strikes have been outlawed to provide Taiwan with a competitive edge over Japan and other manufacturers of textiles, electronic goods, machinery and plastics.

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While Taiwan's low-priced export commodities have raised the hackles of competitors and trade unions in the United States, Europe and Japan, there can be little doubt that exporters are working against extreme odds.

With the exception of the United States, Taiwan is officially ostracized by the governments of the industrialized West and Japan and therefore does not enjoy formal trade privileges in the international market.

Explaining Taiwan's dis-advantages, Mr Wellington Tsao, secretary general of the privately constituted Euro-Asia Trade Organization, says: "In the first place Europe does not maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan so we do not enjoy most favoured nation treatment."

"Secondly, we are not in the United Nations so we are not included in Gatt. We are not consulted on quotas and because Taiwan is not included in the Third World there are differentials in tariffs."

According to the latest projections Taiwan's exports are expected to rise to \$9,500m this year to provide the country with a surplus trade balance of \$500m.

"We can maintain a competitive edge in the near future even if wages shoot up. Our base is very low. We are also attempting to switch to capital and technical intensive industries in the near future," Mr Wu said.

The Government is now implementing a plan to train an additional 253,000 skilled workers by 1982.

## Business Diary: True to form? • Hard sell

Men who hate filling forms sent them to the government for the year. Only 792 forms, or 11 per cent, came back.

While some people are learning how to start their own businesses as reported in Business Diary last week—others are being invited to take a course on how to sell out.

It is being run by the Small Firms Centre of Leicester Polytechnic. Seminar leader Sean Franklin explained that demand for the course had come from two types of businessmen—those who thought that their companies had become too large and sought a merger, and those who simply wished to sell and get out.

Although the latter included some who wanted to retire, their was a growing number who felt themselves frustrated by recent government legislation and now wished to "take the profits and run", Franklin said.

The course was set up to help firms who "sometimes" fear that they are going to be sold down the river, especially when it comes to dealing with larger organizations with experience and expert advice.

Nicholas Stacey, of Chesham Amalgamations, and "Investment" manager of the country's leading small businessmen will provide expert advice, along with representatives from a merchant bank and the Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation.

The delight of Howard Fraser, managing director of Stanley Gibbons, over his acquisition of Penny Black

appointing" must be a strong contender for the title of underdog of the year. Only 792 forms, or 11 per cent, came back.

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The delight of Howard Fraser, managing director of Stanley Gibbons, over his acquisition of Penny Black



"That's the fourth demand notice I've had. No wonder in Britain is the highest in Europe."

specialist Charles Nissen & Co this week, has been tempered by anger at London Transport. Having laid out money to have buses festooned with advertisements, the most prominent of which proclaims: "This bus passes the world's most famous stamp shop," he has not been too pleased by reports that in some cases it has been doing nothing of the sort.

Indeed, my man caught a number 171 at Waterloo to take him to Gray's Inn Road. Seasoned bus-watchers will know that the 171 goes over Waterloo Bridge and crosses the Strand to get into Aldwych. Gibbons, at 391 the Strand, is "some way away."

At the Stuart Advertising Agency Norman Brown, production and office manager for the company, handling Gibbons' account, says that there have been a number of sightings of stray Gibbons buses. On Saturday, in Bromley, Kent,

he was puzzled to see a number 47 in full Gibbons regalia heading west, bound for the Grosvenor Gardens. "The 47 does come into London, but not near the Strand," Michael Richardson, advertising manager of Gibbons, is quite clear that the contract with London Transport says that the



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Struggling to recover buoyancy

The short Bank Holiday account appears to be maintaining its lethargic traditions. There were signs at the outset yesterday that shares were struggling to restore last week's momentum but genuine buying interest looks thin at present and an attempt to recover buoyancy was quickly stifled by the latest unemployment figures.

Clubs picked up initially, still hopeful of a further cut in Minimum Lending Rate, but the impetus soon faded and many Government stocks closed as much as 1/2 down, although after hours trading saw quiet gains of between 1/2 and 3/4.

The FT Index finished at 483.7, down 1.9 on balance, after 487.2 at the beginning of the day's trading. Leading issues such as ICI, GKN and Tube Investments were unchanged.

On September 8 Cadbury Schweppes is expected to report on the half year to June 30. Some say that it will turn in profits of around £19.5m against £16m thanks in part to a strong recovery in North America. At 52p Cadbury now offers a sizeable yield advantage over Rountree whose record however is preferred by many.

changed and a scant few achieved any gains. Unilever at 512p and Bechem Group at 583p were both cropped by 1/2, although Lucas held on to a 6p advance to 310p on hopes that its labour problems will shortly be solved and Turner & Newall ended 1/2 up at 195p on further consideration of its United States ambitions.

But, not for the first time, it was left to situation stocks to turn the wheels of business

over. Steels group Samuel Osborn was one of the more promising features here and market fingers pointed to Johnson Firth Brown as the likely bidder. Not so, JFB was quick to point out but it would be surprising if Osborn shares disappeared from the limelight completely.

Strong interim growth at Ocean Transport & Trading was good for a 4p rise to 163p and, coincidentally, Ocean's former bid target, May's Wharf, advanced 6p to 134p on revived rumours.

The alarms industry set several shares ringing and the announcement that Racal Electronics has hoisted its stake in Brocks Group—which also unveiled encouraging profits—

from 5 per cent to 11.33 per cent certainly appealed to dealers and the shares climbed 3p to 85p. Gifford Securities

demand and scored a further 12p gain to 185p. The market however is rather thin.

Speculative buying spilled over into Jonas Woodhead

again and into Brent Chemicals and good results supported engineering group Woodhouse & Rixson, which climbed 2 1/2p to 31p. Houchin, which had been in good demand on Monday, advanced to 135p while other companies reporting yesterday included Abrasives International and Cableform, which also scored rises.

Over on the property pitch, Centennial responded to a reassuring statement on degearing with a 1p gain to 6 1/2p, although there is still no dividend. Other stocks in this sector to stand out included MEPC, with a 2p rise to 93p, and English Property Corporation added 1 1/2p to 44p.

Marked trends were difficult to spot in other areas. Leading building issues came off by around 1p across the board while press comment helped lift UDS group by a like amount to 75p and others such as British Home Stores and Marks & Spencer were similarly improved.

The option market quietened again and the fortnightly busi-

ness conducted yesterday was confined to call arranged in Tricentral, and put in GSC and a double completed in the same stock.

Equity turnover on August 22 was £56.46m (13.518 bargains). According to Exchange Telegraph, active stocks yesterday

Thos Ward is attracting some attention from brokers for yield (11.5 per cent) and hopes for recovery next year if not this one (to September). Gossip about a sale of the Tunnel Holdings stake has died for the moment but now there is talk, but no more, of dalliance with Tarmac. Ward's shares held steady at 48p where they are still a long way from the 1976-77 high of 60 1/2p.

were ICI, Shell, BAT DfD, Unilever, General Electric, BOC International, Midland Bank, Royal Insurance, Burnham, Bechem Group, Barclays Bank, GKN, Imperials Group, Samuel Osborn, Jonas Woodhead and Hawthorn Baker.

## Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Abrasive Int (1)	1.4 (1.0)	0.04 (0.02)	0.04 (0.02)	0.5 (0.25)	15/11	(0.50)
Brocks Group (1)	4.9 (3.8)	0.56 (0.47)	1.4 (1.2)	1.4 (1.2)	15/11	(0.20)
Cableform Grp (F)	2.2 (1.6)	0.34 (0.05)	5.84 (0.91)	0.1 (0.2)	—	0.3 (0.2)
Centennial (F)	—	0.88 (0.12)	2.06 (1.29)	Nil (Nil)	—	Nil (Nil)
Houchin (F)	5.8 (4.4)	0.99 (0.21)	21.5 (20.0)	3.6 (3.2)	3/10	3.6 (3.2)
Johnson Grp (1)	9.2 (8.1)	0.62 (0.52)	1.2 (1.1)	1.2 (1.1)	1/10	3.9 (3.4)
Meat Trade (F)	10.3 (8.7)	0.46 (0.42)	9.6 (8.7)	3.96 (3.63)	—	7.2 (7.1)
Melody Mills (F)	6.6 (6.2)	0.51 (0.75)	14.3 (21.3)	2.9 (2.6)	—	2.9 (2.6)
Ocean Trans (1)	241.5 (182.6)	26.1 (19.2)	67.1 (41.1)	3.8 (2.4)	1/11	(1.3)
Peco Walsend	—	17.55 (11.41)	57.1 (41.1)	7.5 (7.5)	28/10	15 (15)
Pico (F)	—	1.3 (1.1)	13.24 (11.34)	1.9 (1.7)	20/10	2.6 (2.4)
Restormer (F)	6.1 (4.3)	0.81 (0.43)	28.15 (12.93)	4.0 (3.5)	14/10	4.8 (3.5)
Southvaal (F)	—	0.308 (0.18)	71 (39)	Nil (65)	3/10	1.5 (1.0)
Woodhouse Rix (1)	6.2 (5.3)	0.15 (0.33)	1.3 (5.3)	1.15 (1.03)	—	1.2 (0.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.515. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings at net. \* Forecast. † Australian currency. ‡ South Afr. currency.

## De Beers

Increased Interim Dividend  
Interim report to members

for the half-year ended 30th June 1977 and notice of declaration of interim dividend

The following are the unaudited consolidated results of the Company and its subsidiaries for the half-year ended 30th June, 1977, together with the comparative figures for the half-year ended 30th June, 1976, and for the year ended 31st December, 1976, which should be read in conjunction with the subjoined notes:—

	Half-year ended 30.6.77	Half-year ended 30.6.76	Year ended 31.12.76
R'000	R'000	R'000	R'000
Diamond account	380 192	215 646	451 543
Interest and dividends	83 150	42 222	93 624
Royalties and sundry revenue	14 244	7 393	13 833
Surplus on realisation of fixed assets	85	(59)	(3)
	477 671	265 202	558 997

Deduct:			
Prospecting and research	12 639	9 492	20 262
General charges	8 767	8 596	17 210
Interest payable	1 743	2 531	4 755
Amount written off investments less surplus on realisation of investments	979	(5 832)	(3 146)
	24 128	14 409	39 081
Group profit before tax	453 543	250 793	519 916

Deduct:			
State's share of profit under mining leases	10 689	9 072	16 146
Tax	151 505	79 412	166 769
	162 194	88 484	182 915
Group profit after tax	291 349	162 309	337 001

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- Notes
- It should not be assumed that the results for the half-year ended 30th June will be repeated in the half-year ending 31st December, since income does not necessarily accrue evenly throughout the year.
  - As a result of a further re-arrangement of shareholdings in the diamond trading companies, the Group disposed of three per cent of the share capital of The Diamond Purchasing and Trading Company (Proprietary) Limited ("PURTRA"), which consequently has ceased to be a subsidiary company. The results for the half-year ended 30th June 1976, and for the year ended 31st December 1976, because PURTRA's results have not been consolidated and only dividends received from that company are included.

**DIAMOND MARKET**  
The high level of sales and profits as compared with the corresponding period last year relates in part to the liquidation of old stocks. The price increase of 15 per cent made in March is being absorbed and the market remains firm.

**MERGER OF ANGLO AMERICAN CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED AND RAND SELECTION CORPORATION LIMITED**  
Following the merger of Anglo American Corporation and Rand Selection Corporation in May 1977, and related transactions, the Group's interest in Anglo American Corporation has increased to 33.15 per cent of the equity share capital.

**INTERIM DIVIDEND**  
Declaration of Dividend No. 115 on the Deferred Shares  
An interim dividend in respect of the year ending 31st December 1977, being dividend No. 115 of 17.5 cents per share (1976: 12.5 cents) has been declared payable to the holders of deferred shares registered in the books of the Company at the close of business on 30th September 1977, and to persons presenting coupon No. 59 detached from deferred share warrants to bearer.

A notice regarding payment of dividends on coupon No. 59 detached from share warrants to bearer, will be published in the press by the London Secretaries of the Company on or about 23rd September 1977.

The deferred share transfer registers and registers of members will be closed from 1st October 1977 to 14th October 1977, both days inclusive, and warrants will be posted from the Johannesburg and United Kingdom transfer offices on or about 27th October 1977. Registered shareholders paid from the United Kingdom will receive the United Kingdom currency equivalent on 18th October, 1977 of the rand value of their dividends (less appropriate taxes). Any such shareholders may, however, elect to be paid in South African currency, provided that the request is received at the Company's transfer offices in Johannesburg or the United Kingdom on or before 30th September, 1977.

The effective rate of non-resident shareholders' tax is 15 per cent.

The dividend is payable subject to conditions which can be inspected at the head office and London office of the Company and also at the Company's transfer offices in Johannesburg and the United Kingdom.

For and on behalf of the Board  
H. F. OPPENHEIMER, Chairman  
A. WILSON

23rd August, 1977



Largest diamond on Kimberley

Head Office  
36 Stockdale Street, Kimberley, South Africa  
London Secretaries  
Anglo American Corporation of South Africa Limited, 40 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1AJ  
Transfer Secretaries  
Consolidated Share Registrars Limited, 62 Marshall Street, Johannesburg, (P.O. Box 61051, Marshalltown, 2107)  
Charter Consolidated Limited, P.O. Box No. 102, Charter House, Park Street, Ashford, Kent TN24 8EQ United Kingdom

## De Beers Consolidated Mines Limited

Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa  
Copies of this report will be posted to registered shareholders

Toy sales  
send Cowan  
de Groot on  
strong tack

By Alison Mitchell

First-quarter turnover at toy-maker-to-electrical wholesaler Cowan de Groot is well ahead of the May to July period last year, a confident chairman, Mr Derrick Cowan, tells shareholders in the annual report.

And with forward sales up by about a quarter in most divisions the group could be on the way to beating last year's £1.8m pre-tax profit.

In the 12 months to April 30 the toys and giftware division pushed up its profits contribution by more than 50 per cent to £690,000 as a result of increased mail-order business and larger range of John Bull products, including jewellery and farmyard modelling outfits as well as the printing sets.

Mr Cowan pointed out that the group's expansion into the giftware trade, with its summer sales, has helped to offset the cyclical and seasonal problems.

Electrical Wholesalers, the Dublin-based company taken over about two years ago, now accounts for more than 10 per cent of group profits. This offshoot is expanding into Waterford and Limerick and the chairman expects it to increase its contribution in the future.

The accounts show that the company has less cash than at the same time last year—£471,000 against £747,000—due mainly to a proportion of the earlier balance consisting of funds on medium-term loan for acquisitions.

More than £400,000 has been used for this purpose during the year, he says. But the group is also carrying higher stocks. Full production at the Risley factory of Millbrook Plastics means a greater level of turnover while the acquisition of hardware wholesaler W. F. Horwood & Co (Bristol) at the end of last year included stocks.

The toy and giftware side of the business imported a large proportion of stocks earlier than required to avoid the risk of adverse currency fluctuation and higher import duties.

A note to the accounts shows that four, including the chairman, now receive salaries of more than £30,000 gross, against none last year. This results from a change in service agreements giving them a small percentage of profits over £500,000, on top of their basic salary.

Selection Trust buys Century  
Aluminium for £1.4m

By Tony May

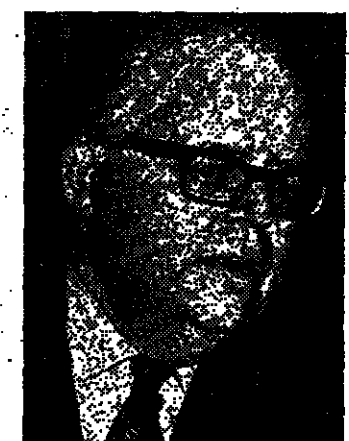
Talks over the possible purchase of Century Aluminium by Selection Trust subsidiary, Amari, have been successfully completed.

In a deal valuing Century at £1m Amari has acquired 93.5 per cent of Century's equity, and the remaining shares will continue to be held by the executive directors, on terms which provide a formula for their purchase by Amari in the future.

The two biggest shareholders in Century were Noble Grossart, the Edinburgh-based banking and merchant banking group, and Alpine Holdings, the aluminium windows concern.

These two were in Century from its formation in 1969. Noble Grossart had a stake of 40.0 per cent and Alpine one of 36.7 per cent. Over the year to June 30 the group made a pre-tax profit of £350,000 and had net assets of just over £1m.

In return for its 40.4 per cent stake in Century, Noble Grossart has received £574,000. This compares with a cost of



Mr A. Chester Beatty, chairman of Selection Trust.

£130,000, so Noble Grossart has made a paper profit of just over £400,000 after an association of eight years. Noble Grossart, which has North Sea exploration interests, has already signalled that it is building up its banking business, and is confident about pros-

pects for the current year. Meanwhile, Alpine says that it has received £520,500 cash for its near-37 per cent stake and is also to be repaid loans of £24,000 previously made to Century. The book value of Alpine's investment in Century at January 31 excluded the loans was £191,000—including accumulated profits of £32,000. Pre-tax profits of Century attributable to Alpine's interest for the year to January 31 were £82,000, compared with a loss of £76,000.

Amari, which is a major independent aluminium stockist, will be absorbing Century into its Alcoa group of companies, which hold stocks of stainless steel and non-ferrous metals besides aluminium. It enjoyed a record year, and made a contribution of £2.53m to the operating profits of Selection Trust over the year to March 31, compared with a loss of £143,000 a year earlier. The loss reflected the slump in demand caused by the depression.

The good result was attributed by Amari to better trading conditions and in part to higher productivity.

Johnson's sound start  
justifies bid defence

A record year is under way at Johnson Group Cleaners, the group which stood firm against a £4.7m bid from rivals Skerchey earlier this year. Over the six months to June 30, pre-tax profits went up from £50,000 to £255,000, on sales of £9.22m against £8.1m. This indicates a rise in margins from 6.5p to 6.7p. The improved trend of the first six months is reflected in better sales for July.

The board says that investment in the group's "Apparel master" workwear and "Candy" continuous towel service is building up as sales increase. The integration of the Metro business which was purchased from Alfred Marks Bureau for £65,000 cash in February, has made for a "significant improvement" in profits of the dry cleaning division.

Over the whole of 1976-77, the group brought in a pre-tax profit of £1.43m compared with £1.42m. The small advance reflected a drop of 24 per cent in first-half profits, as family budgets were being squeezed, and the heatwave was in any

case depressing retail trading generally. The second half saw the group making up all the lost ground, and this trend has continued into the present year.

Shareholders are being sent a gross interim dividend of 1.92p compared with 1.76p, and a second interim of 3.96p is forecast to give a maximum payment of 5.88p against 5.36p for 1976-77. The dividend for 1976-77 was itself boosted 50 per cent as part of the group's takeover defence.

The results saw the group's shares unchanged at 49 1/2p, which compared with the offer of about 42p a share in cash and paper from Skerchey made in February. The shares at that time were about 48p.

The bid finally foundered after being referred to the Monopolies Commission. Skerchey decided to call the deal off irrespective of the outcome. It had intended to expand its industrial workwear factories, including Johnson. Skerchey could not persuade its decision and so opted to buy factory space independently.

Racal increases  
stake in Brocks  
but denies bid

By Michael Clark

Shares of the Brocks Group of Companies rose 3p to 85p of the news that Racal Electronics has increased its stake in Brocks and now holds 11.33 per cent of the capital. However, Racal has repeated its statement, made earlier this month, that it has no intentions of making a bid for the remainder of Brocks.

Interim results of Brocks, which makes electronic marine navigational aids, burglar alarms and car radios, shows a jump in pre-tax profits of 20 per cent to £566,000 in the six months to June 30. This was achieved on a turnover up from £3.8m to £4.9m. Its interim dividend is raised from 1.91p gross to 2.12p, and the board expects to pay the maximum per mixed total.

Results of the group for the last full year showed a rise in pre-tax profits from £582,000 to £855,000. However, 1975-76 was stated before adding £305,000. Those were management charges to former subsidiaries.

## Ocean Interim results

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 3.8607p (1976—3.4835p) per stock unit. An additional special Interim Dividend of 0.0591p per stock unit will be paid as a result of the recent retrospective reduction in Advance Corporation Tax.

The aggregate amount of 3.9198p per stock unit will be payable on 1 November 1977 to stockholders on the register of members on 26 September 1977.

## Group profit and loss statement for the half year ended 30 June 1977

	Half year to 30 June 1977	Half year to 30 June 1976	Year to 31 December 1976
£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover	241,527	182,600	382,725
Trading profit (Note 2)	10,401	8,904	22,172
Investment income and interest	4,796	3,471	8,203
Interest payable	(7,188)	(6,055)	(13,887)
Profit on disposal of ships, etc.	658	1,401	2,401
Share of profits less losses of associated companies	17,477	7,570	22,315
Profit before taxation	26,144	15,290	41,204
Taxation (Note 3)	(4,570)	(4,324)	(9,513)
Profit after taxation	21,574	10,966	31,691
Exchange adjustments	802	1,320	(3,240)
Minority interests in profits of subsidiaries	33	(2,872)	(3,897)
Profit before extraordinary items	22,409	9,414	24,554
Extraordinary items	(43)	171	17
Group profit attributable to stockholders	22,366	9,585	24,571

Notes: 1. The results for the half year have not been audited.  
2. Trading profit is stated after charging depreciation of 9,064 8,270 17,500  
3. Taxation  
United Kingdom taxation  
Corporation tax 50 50 143  
Advance corporation tax 2,220 2,060 4,360  
Overseas taxation 980 714 484  
3,250 2,824 4,987  
Taxation on share of profits of associated companies 1,320 1,500 4,526  
4,570 4,324 9,513

Taxation—The provision for tax equalisation has been dispensed with, as it is no longer considered necessary, resulting in a reduction of £6.8m in the tax charge for the half year to 30 June 1977. The comparative figures for 1976 have been amended accordingly. Advance Corporation Tax on dividends is included as part of the tax charge.

Prospects



FINANCIAL NEWS

## Better margins help Restmor to take-off, and still going strongly

Our Financial Staff  
The shares in the Surrey-based Restmor Group rose by 10 1/4p yesterday on the back of excellent figures for the year April 30.  
Pre-tax profits jumped by 4 per cent to £818,000, easily exceeding the £770,000 of the year before. The rise in turnover, which was 11.7 per cent of £17m, was the result of a charge of £1.7m from the sale of 4,000, earnings per share more than doubled to 15p, against 12.93p.  
The total gross payment is up by the maximum from £6.5p to 7.51p.  
Restmor is so structured that its turnover does not necessarily mean a correspond-

ing increase in overheads, so 1976-77's bigger sales were translated into an even bigger profit jump.  
Since going public in 1969, this group, which makes baby carriages and nursery furniture, has raised sales and profits in every year. It is a manufacturing operation only, with no retail outlets. Restmor's main customer is Mothercare, which is a successful organisation.  
The company has made a good start to the current year; orders are "reasonable". In addition, it is Restmor's competitors—Swallow Prams and Paterson Edwards—went out of business recently. This can do the group nothing but good. However, it is watching the falling birth rate.

In the board's opinion, the deferred tax provided at May 1, 1976 is adequate for any liabilities that are likely to arise in the foreseeable future and no further provision is necessary at present. If a provision had been made, it would have been £127,000. Earnings per share for 1976-77 would then have been 20.76p.  
In the half-year to October 31, 1976, pre-tax profits were up from £146,000 to £366,000 on turnover of £2,77m, compared with £196m. The board explained that they were in the "fortunate" position of the favourable conditions experienced in the latter part of 1975-76.  
Demand was described as "running at a high level".

## Centrovinc's gearing impact cut

John Berman  
Interest rates, adverse exchange movements and an abnormally high tax rate have reduced the impact of Centrovinc's gearing on its revenue last year. Although the company managed to repay £9.8m of short-term borrowings, exchange losses and borrowings cut the net gain to £5.2m, leaving a term debt at £15.7m.  
By the year to March 25, charges fell by only 100 to £3.1m, before a 100 charge for interest on payment properties. As the company suffered a tax charge of £259,000, the net surplus after development of £259,000 fell to just 10 after tax, insufficient to a dividend for the third year.

During the year include £25m disposal of Centrovinc's office scheme in Paris, £4.6m Dutch sale, after the year-end, but related to the annual revaluations of newly developed investment properties, produced a £2.6m surplus, £1.1m capital sales and supporting assets of £2.24m, a share. The shares 1p on the results to

## Abwood spurns reverse take-over approach

The mystery man trying to buy shares in Abwood Machine Tools has been identified as Mr. Victor Bolding, chairman and managing director of the private Norwich-based Beaver Machine Tool Sales.  
Perhaps with a reverse takeover in mind, he wrote to around 30 Abwood shareholders offering to buy their holdings for between 10p and 13p a share.  
However, the AMT directors have said Mr. Bolding that his company is not for sale and he has agreed not to write any further letters. But he has asked the directors to consider the possibility of Abwood acquiring one or more of the companies in which he and his family are interested.  
Mr. Alan Peck, managing director, tells shareholders that although the board will discuss the idea, they do not foresee much future in Mr. Bolding's plans.

**Leach pays £1m to build up land bank**  
Stockport-based house builder Hugh Owen & Son (Holdings) has been bought by William Leach (Builders) for £1m cash. Owen, a private housebuilding and general contracting group centred mainly round the latter Manchester and North Wales areas, made a pre-tax profit of £28,000 in the nine months to March 31, 1976.

## Seventh peak in a row from Pifco; payout up

By Victor Felstead  
Record profits for the seventh year running are returned by Manchester-based Pifco Holdings. Trading profits were up by 24.9 per cent to £1.12m in the year to April 30. Taking in investment income, Pifco's profits were up by £246,700, against £238,600, the pre-tax total is 20.4 per cent greater at £1.37m. Sales were not given in the preliminary figures. The better results arose from Pifco's increased volume and market share, the board explained.  
With net earnings a share up from 11.34p to 13.24p, the total gross dividend is being raised from 3.71p to 4.08p. There was only a small change in the second half growth trend. The first-half pre-tax figures were up by 22.6 per cent. But it shows that the pace has quickened in 1975-76, profits were just 4.5 per cent ahead.

Pifco makes a wide range of portable consumer goods—personal care appliances, electrical housewares and battery-operated products. These retail in the £10 to £15 range.  
For the current year, the company is taking a cautious view, as last year had "not been easy". However, the year has started "satisfactorily" and exports show a healthy trend. The market essentially depends on the individual consumer, with spending limited by the rise in the cost of living.  
So, even taking into account the spare cash that tax rebates will put into the customers' hands, it does not appear likely that the present trend will show dramatic growth. The ordinary shares were unchanged at 75p yesterday, while the "A" was 72p, down a penny.

How Pifco can increase its savings while experiencing a standard in sales was underlined in the annual report for 1975-76. Turnover declined from £8.18m to £8.02m and trading profits from £587,400 to £500,400. However, with more than doubled investment income, pre-tax profits managed to rise from £1.09m to £1.12m.

## Woodhouse plunges but signs of pick-up

By Ashley Droker  
Sheffield forger and flange maker Woodhouse & Rixon turned in a drab showing in 1976, chiefly because of the collapse of the flange market. In the opening half to July 2 last it reports an improved performance compared with the final stage of 1976 though profits again show a steep plunge.  
On turnover up from £5.39m to £6.21m, taxable profit fell sharply from £534,000 to £151,000. There is no tax charge, and earnings a share come out at 1.5p compared with 5.3p. On this it pays an interim dividend of 1.5p, leaving a balance of 1.5p to 1.75p.  
Hopes six months ago were that flanges would move off the bottom of the industrial cycle and be being refilled, though tough going was met in the latest six months. Generally good levels of profit were maintained in the latest half by the forging, spring and trailer com-

## Appeal to shareholders in Abrasives' family clash

A bitter boardroom row is brewing up at Solihull-based Abrasives International.  
Mr. Colin Ashworth, son of the group founder and brother of the current chairman, is calling an extraordinary meeting to try to remove the existing directors and elect himself and three others to the board. Mr. Ashworth was asked to resign as a director in 1974.  
Mr. Stewart Ashworth, the chairman, advises shareholders to reject the resolutions and promises group pre-tax profits of around £80,000 in the 12 months to December 31, against £6,000 last time. The annual dividend is also to be stepped up to 2.12p, giving a gross yield of around 12 per cent.

**TRINIDAD TOBAGO LOAN**  
A \$150m seven-year loan to Government of Trinidad and Tobago being syndicated by Morgan Guaranty Trusts and associates. Loan repayable in instalments after three years' grace, said to carry interest at one point above interbank Eurodollar rates for first three years and 1.125 points for other four years.

## United Tech bids \$58.5 for Babcock

The struggle for the United States Babcock & Wilcox (no relation to the British group of the same name) has now gone on longer than many successful plays. As long as last March United Technologies, once called United Aircraft Corporation, proposed a \$42 a share tender offer as long ago as last March. Only last Thursday it offered \$55 a share now it has gone to \$58.50. This offer will end on August 25 unless extended.  
Babcock would not comment on this bid for the outstanding 12.2m outstanding common shares which leaves the ball in the court of J. Ray McDermott who is thought to be talking to its investment banker Smith Barney Harris Upham & Co. It plans an announcement soon. McDermott made an offer of \$60 a share last Friday for 4.3m Babcock shares and it also has an offer of package of securities for 55 per cent of Babcock's stock.

**Beth issues lowered**  
New York—Standard & Poor says that it has lowered the rating on Bethlehem Steel corporation debentures to "single A" from "double A" because of the steel industry's troubles and internal operating problems which have seriously affected financial ratios. It said recovery to former standards may take some time. AP—Dow Jones.

**Touche Ross-Lasser**  
At annual meeting chairman said that net asset value a share including dollar premium and before capital gains tax on unrealized profits and effect of conversion of loan stock was 90p. On loan stock conversion value 80p (1976 value 65p).  
**SOUTHEAST HOLDINGS**  
Fig. see table. For half year to June 30 pre-tax profit £303,000 (£385,000). Referring to loan to Vaal Reefs, group says that re-arranged arrangements mean that company will have a more even flow of royalties though they will not affect total profit 1977-83.  
**CROWN HOUSE**  
In statement chairman says that he thinks recent excellent progress should go on.

## Sentinel Insurance names new chairman

Mr. Charles Springer has been made chairman of Sentinel Insurance, succeeding Mr. Cyril Murray. Mr. Malcolm Mendoza becomes a director.  
Mr. D. S. Cook is to become financial director and secretary of Phoenix Timber at the end of next month, succeeding Mr. Angus Davenport.  
Mr. Michael Rose has been made a director of Bankers Trust International.  
Mr. L. C. S. Knopke has joined the board of FMC.  
Mr. Christopher Sheen joins Farmer's Table as financial controller.  
Mr. T. H. Burton, Mr. I. F. Robertson and Mr. J. Thomson have been appointed to the board of Hartley MacIntyre International.  
Mr. W. D. Peyton is to join the board of the British Bank of the Middle East.  
Mr. John Mason has gone on to the board of Taylor Woodrow Plant.  
Mr. David L. Bowen has been made engineering director of Westinghouse, Westinghouse & Co.  
Mr. John D. Farmer has been made marketing director of Magnetic Components.  
Mr. B. E. Weston is now a director and manager of Unit Trust Services, and Mr. R. I. E. Curwell has been made a director.  
Mr. D. J. Wormald has joined the board of Laurence Scott & Electromotors.  
Mr. Hans Larsson has become deputy managing director of the Swedish Match Company.  
Mr. Hasan Akhtar has joined the board of Record Merchandisers as managing director.

## Local authority bonds

In this week's batch of local authority bonds, the GLC and the City of Liverpool are raising £2.5m each. Huntingdon District Council is raising £1m, as is the London borough of Hillingdon and Stoke-on-Trent. The rate on all these bonds is 8 1/2 per cent.

**ASTBURY & MADELEY (HLDGS)**  
Company selling assets of subsidiary, JR Fellow, for £60,000 to Odjibos. Half the price will be cash and the rest in a secured loan. Loans repayable within five years. Fellows has been loss-making.

## Notice of Redemption

### International Standard Electric Corporation

9% Sinking Fund Debentures, due October 1, 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of October 1, 1976 between International Standard Electric Corporation and European American Bank & Trust Company, Trustee, \$1,000,000 in principal amount of Debentures of the above named corporation will be redeemed through the operation of the Mandatory Sinking Fund and Optional Sinking Fund on October 1, 1977 at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

The coupon Debentures to be redeemed bear the following numbers:

**\$1,000 Coupon Debentures Bearing the Prefix Letter M**

9 1254 2994 4800 5847 7543 8990 10001 11551 13001 14551 16001 17551 19001 20551 22001 23551 25001 26551 28001 29551 31001 32551 34001 35551 37001 38551 40001 41551 43001 44551 46001 47551 49001 50551 52001 53551 55001 56551 58001 59551 61001 62551 64001 65551 67001 68551 70001 71551 73001 74551 76001 77551 79001 80551 82001 83551 85001 86551 88001 89551 91001 92551 94001 95551 97001 98551 100000	10001 11001 12001 13001 14001 15001 16001 17001 18001 19001 20001 21001 22001 23001 24001 25001 26001 27001 28001 29001 30001 31001 32001 33001 34001 35001 36001 37001 38001 39001 40001 41001 42001 43001 44001 45001 46001 47001 48001 49001 50001 51001 52001 53001 54001 55001 56001 57001 58001 59001 60001 61001 62001 63001 64001 65001 66001 67001 68001 69001 70001 71001 72001 73001 74001 75001 76001 77001 78001 79001 80001 81001 82001 83001 84001 85001 86001 87001 88001 89001 90001 91001 92001 93001 94001 95001 96001 97001 98001 99001 100000
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On October 1, 1977, the date fixed for redemption, there will become due and payable on the Debentures to be redeemed the principal amount thereof together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Payment of the redemption price on the Debentures to be redeemed will be made on or after October 1, 1977 at the Principal Office of European American Bank & Trust Company, 100 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10038, or at the main offices of European American Bank & Trust Company in London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Geneva, Luxembourg, S.A. in Luxembourg, Credito Italiano in Milan and Societe Generale in Paris. The company maturing on October 1, 1977 should be presented for payment in the usual manner, from and after October 1, 1977 interest on the Debentures to be redeemed will cease to accrue.

In July 20, 1977 bonds bearing the following numbers previously drawn for redemption were not redeemed:

**\$1,000 Coupon Debentures Bearing the Prefix Letter M**

2100 2972 4274 5276 6278 7280 8282 9284 10286 11288 12290 13292 14294 15296 16298 17299 18301 19303 20305 21307 22309 23311 24313 25315 26317 27319 28321 29323 30325 31327 32329 33331 34333 35335 36337 37339 38341 39343 40345 41347 42349 43351 44353 45355 46357 47359 48361 49363 50365 51367 52369 53371 54373 55375 56377 57379 58381 59383 60385 61387 62389 63391 64393 65395 66397 67399 68401 69403 70405 71407 72409 73411 74413 75415 76417 77419 78421 79423 80425 81427 82429 83431 84433 85435 86437 87439 88441 89443 90445 91447 92449 93451 94453 95455 96457 97459 98461 99463 100465	100467 101469 102471 103473 104475 105477 106479 107481 108483 109485 110487 111489 112491 113493 114495 115497 116499 117501 118503 119505 120507 121509 122511 123513 124515 125517 126519 127521 128523 129525 130527 131529 132531 133533 134535 135537 136539 137541 138543 139545 140547 141549 142551 143553 144555 145557 146559 147561 148563 149565 150567 151569 152571 153573 154575 155577 156579 157581 158583 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Classified Queries Dept. 01-837 1334, Ext. 7180

Appointments Vacant: 20, Business to Business: 17, Contracts and Tenders: 17, Domestic: 25, Educational: 25, Financial: 12, Legal: 17, Medical: 25, Public: 25, Religious: 12, Social: 12, Sports: 12, Travel: 12, Other: 12

Deadlines for cancellations and alterations to ads (except for classified queries) are: 12 noon for ads in this section, 12 noon for ads in other sections.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD. We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisement. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries department immediately by telephone 01-837 1334 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

Barrett—On 22nd July 1977, to Robert and Christine (nee Barrett), a daughter, Alice Barrett, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

BUTLER—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee Butler), a daughter, Emily Butler, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

CAWSTON—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee Cawston), a daughter, Emily Cawston, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

DOUGLAS—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee Douglas), a daughter, Emily Douglas, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

ENGINEER—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee Engineer), a daughter, Emily Engineer, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

FISHER—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee Fisher), a daughter, Emily Fisher, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

GIBSON—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee Gibson), a daughter, Emily Gibson, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

GILLMISTON—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee Gillmiston), a daughter, Emily Gillmiston, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

McKENNEN—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee McKennen), a daughter, Emily McKennen, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

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McKENNEN—On 21st August 1977, to John and Mary (nee McKennen), a daughter, Emily McKennen, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

BIRTHS

On 21st August at the home of the parents, a daughter, Emily McKennen, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

On 21st August at the home of the parents, a daughter, Emily McKennen, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

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DEATHS

On 21st August at the home of the parents, a daughter, Emily McKennen, aged 1 year, 11 months, 11 days.

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PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASTHMA-BRONCHITIS ANGINA-STROKE CORONARY THROMBOSIS

SAVE THE CHILDREN

PLEASE REMEMBER THEM IN YOUR WILL

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN

ABANDONED

CANCER RESEARCH

KRISHNAMURTI

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

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CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

UK HOLIDAYS

IMMEDIATE BOOKINGS

SELF CATERING

UNIQUE HOLIDAY

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HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

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RENTALS

GEORGE KNIGHT & PARTNERS

SPECIALIST AGENTS FOR RENTALS IN ALL NORTH AND NORTH WEST LONDON DISTRICTS

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